The China Mail.

Established February, 1845.

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AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL.*

LONDON:—F. Algar, 11 & 12, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street*, E. C. George Street & Co., 30, *Cornhill.* Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E.C. Bates Hendy & Co., 37, *Walbrook*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 150 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*
PARIS AND EUROPE:—Amedei Prince & Co, 36, *Rue Lafayette, Paris.*
NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 21, *Park Row.*
AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney.*
SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco.*
SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.:—Sayle & Co., *Square, Singapore.* C. Heinszen & Co., *Manila.*
CHINA:—*Macao*, F. A. de Cruz. *Swatow*, Quelch & Co. *Amoy*, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh. *Yokohama*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Co.

Banks.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

Authorised Capital..................£2,000,000
Paid-up................................£ 500,000

REGISTERED OFFICE,
40, Threadneedle Street, London.

BRANCHES:
In India, China, Japan and the Colonies.

THE Bank receives Money on Deposit, buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, forwards Bills for Collection, and transacts Banking and Agency Business generally on terms to be had on application.

CLAIMS ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION PURCHASED ON ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

H. A. HERBERT,
Manager,
Hongkong Branch.

Hongkong, July 4, 1885. 1128

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3: Saturdays, 10 to 1.
2.—Sums less than $1, or more than $250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than $2,500 in any one year.
3.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having $100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
4.—Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
5.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
6.—Correspondence as to the business of the Bank if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business* is forwarded free by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
7.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.

For the
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, May 7, 1885. 754

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,....................$7,500,000
Reserve Fund,........................$4,500,000
Reserve for Equalization of Dividends.......... $ 500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors,.......... $7,500,000

Court of Directors.
Chairman—Hon. F. D. Sassoon.
Deputy Chairman—A. McIver, Esq.

C. D. Bottomley, Esq.	E. H. M. Huntington, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. W. Keswick.
M. Grote, Esq.	A. P. McEwen, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.	E. E. Sassoon, Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong,......Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai,.........Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.
Interest Allowed.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 5, 1885. 2120

WILLIAM DOLAN,
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,
22, Praya Central.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, CORK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 256

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of BROWN, JONES & Co. (Undertakers, 6 Queen's Road East), hitherto carried on by E. L. STAINFIELD, was taken over by me on the 1st November, and will Continue to be conducted by me, under the same Firm name.

A Property and Commission Agency has also Opened, to be Conducted under the Name of STRINGER & Co.

H. L. STRINGER.

Hongkong, November 6, 1885. 1937

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES ALEXANDER TOMES is Admitted a PARTNER in our Firm in Hongkong, China, and elsewhere from this date.

RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1885. 2082

Intimations.

REGATTA HOLIDAYS.

THE Undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of Public Business, at Noon, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, the 18th and 19th Instant.

For the 'Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,'
JOHN THURBURN,
Manager, Hongkong.

For the 'Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,'
T. H. WHITEHEAD,
Acting Manager, Hongkong.

For the 'Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,'
T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

For the 'Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris,'
INCHBALD,
Agent.

For the New 'Oriental Bank Corporation, Limited,'
H. A. HERBERT,
Manager, Hongkong.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2174

NOTICE.

VICTORIA REGATTA.

THE Committee of the Victoria Recreation Club request the pleasure of the COMPANY of the LADIES of HONGKONG at the Regatta to be held on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 18th and 19th Instant.

Subscribers to the Regatta can obtain Tickets of Admission to the Flagship, on board of which TIFFIN will be SUPPLIED, by applying to C. S. Addis, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

J. H. STEWART LOCKHART,
Hon. Secretary.

Victoria Recreation Club,
Hongkong, December 7, 1885. 2127

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he has been Appointed AGENT of the above Company at this port.

CHAS. D. HARMAN.

Hongkong, December 2, 1885. 2090

OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THE Undersigned hereby gives Notice that he has been Appointed AGENT of the above Company at this port.

CHAS. D. HARMAN.

Hongkong, December 2, 1885. 2091

JAPAN!
JAPAN!!
JAPAN!!!

NOTICE.

KUHN & Co.

BEG Respectfully to announce that both their STORES, situated at the Hongkong Hotel, are now Open, and Thousands of ancient and much Useful and Ornamental JAPANESE ARTICLES are offered FOR SALE, at most reasonable wholesale prices.

Hongkong, December 9, 1885. 2143

HONGKONG RACES, 1886.

WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY,
24th, 25th, and 26th February, 1886.

THE HONGKONG DERBY.

THE HONGKONG DERBY, a Sweepstakes of $20 each, half forfeit if declared on or before the date of Closing Entries, with $100 added for 1st Pony and $50 for 2nd. For all China Ponies *bond fide* Griffins at date of Entry (SATURDAY, 23rd January, 1886). First Pony, 70 per cent.; Second Pony, 20 per cent.; Third Pony, 10 per cent. Weight 10st. 10lbs. One-mile-and-a-half. Nominations close on SATURDAY, 19th December, 1885, addressed to the Clerk of the Course, at the Hongkong Club.

By Order,
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Clerk of the Course.

Hongkong, November 13, 1885. 1976

DENTISTRY.

FIRST CLASS WORKMANSHIP.
MODERATE FEES.

MR. WONG TAI-FONG,
Surgeon Dentist,
(Formerly Articled Apprentice and Latterly Assistant to Dr. Rogers,)

AT the urgent request of his European and American patients and friends, has TAKEN THE OFFICE formerly occupied by Dr. Rogers,
No. 2, DUDDELL STREET.

CONSULTATION FREE.

Discount to missionaries and families.
Sole Address
2, DUDDELL STREET.
(Next to the New Oriental Bank.)

Hongkong, January 12, 1885. 66

Business Notices.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Christmas Delicacies.

SOUPS:—Mulligatawny, Ox-tail, Giblet, Clam Chowder, Soup and Bouilli, Hotch Potch, &c., &c., &c.

FISH:—Sardines in Oil, Citron, Tomatoes, and Butter, Sardines sans Arêtes, Whitebait, Trout, Anchovies, Tunny Fish, Oysters, Tamarind, Macassar Red Fish, Herring and Maquereaux au Vin Blanc, Pilchards, Salmon Cutlets, Salmon Kippers, &c., &c.
PATENT PRESERVED LAX.

GAME AND PATTIES:—Galantine of Game, Boar's Head, Tasmania Rabbits, Wild Duck, Foie Gras, Paté de Foie Gras, assorted Game and English Patties.

TONGUES:—Smoked, Collared, Breakfast, Picnic, Lunch, Spiced, Paysandu, and Pigs.
Finest selected Smoked and Pickled Tongues.

SUNDRIES:—Apple Sauce, Brawn, Essences, Pig's Feet, Sage and Onion Stuffing, Tripe, Potted Meats, Candied Peels, Currants, Raisins, Spices, Minced Collops, Curries and Chutnies, French and English Vegetables, Black Leicestershire, Mushrooms, assorted Pickles, Tabasco Sauce, &c., &c.

DESSERT FRUITS:—Fruits in Syrup, Noyeau and Brandy; Crystallized, Pêches de Montreuil, French Plums, Jordan Almonds, Stuffed Olives, Orange, Lemon and Vanilla Creams, Cutting's Dessert Fruits.
NEW SEASON'S MUSCATELS and SMYRNA FIGS.
ELVAS PLUMS.

NUTS:—Almonds in Shell, Brazil, Barcelona and Filbert.

PLUM PUDDINGS and MINCEMEAT.

Huntley & Palmer's
CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Finest Selected YORK HAMS.

CHEESE:—
Gorgonzola, Gloster, Albert, American and Stilton.

Huntley & Palmer's 'Christmas' and Assorted
BISCUITS.

French and English
CONFECTIONERY!

NEWEST COSAQUES AND BONBONS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, December 11, 1885. 2154

G. FALCONER & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, &c.,
48, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

HAVE NOW on VIEW, the following CHOICE and SPECIAL SELECTION OF

CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR GIFTS,
Received ex P. & O. S. S. *Mirzapore.*

GEM BRACELETS.	GOLD BRACELETS.
GEM FICHU BROOCHES.	GOLD FICHU BROOCHES.
GEM LOCKETS.	GOLD LOCKETS.
GEM EARRINGS.	GOLD EARRINGS.
GEM RINGS.	GOLD SCARF RINGS.
GEM SCARF RINGS.	SIGNET RINGS.

GEM BROOCHES or HAIR PINS.

Ladies' WATCHES.	Gentlemen's WATCHES.
Ladies' ALBERTS.	Gentlemen's ALBERTS.

Also,
GOLD NECKLETS.

DIAMOND RINGS, - - - - - - - - - - 'Single Stone.'
DIAMOND RINGS, - - - - - - - - - - 'Half Hoop.'
DIAMOND EARRINGS, - - - - - - - - - 'Solitaire.'

A Most Handsome Collection of
SILVER CUPS,
suitable for
RACES or ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The whole of Last Season's Stock is now offered at Cost Price.

Hongkong, December 5, 1885. 2123

KELLY & WALSH, Ld.,

Have just Received Fresh Supplies of TOBACCO and CIGARETTES.

COPE'S GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.	Sweet Caporal Tobacco.
Cope's Straight Cut Tobacco.	Allen & Ginter's Cut Cable Coil.
Wills' Bristol Bird's Eye.	Allen & Ginter's Richmond Mixture.
Wills' Three Castle.	Richmond Gem Curly Cut Tobacco.
Wills' Four Season's Tobacco.	Kenney Bros' Straight Cut Cigarettes.
Morris' Gold Leaf Honey Dew.	Fragrant Vanity Fair Cigarettes.
Mild Richmond Gem Tobacco.	New Vanity Fair Cigarettes
Old Judge Tobacco.	Little Beauties—flat and compressed.
Mild Old Judge Tobacco.	Mild Richmond Gem Cigarettes.
Sweet Caporal Tobacco.	El Cometa del Oriente Cigarettes.

Sole Proprietors of the following favorite TOBACCOS:—
'Happy Thought,' 'Dollar Brand,' 'Star Mixture,' and 'Golden Eagle.'

Also just received, a splendid Assortment of Meerschaum and Briar Root Pipes, Cigar and Cigarette Holders, Cigar and Cigarette Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Match Cases, and all Kinds of Smokers' Goods.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, December 8, 1885. 2134

W. POWELL & Co.

ARE NOW SHOWING
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
TOYS.

Also, a large Variety of
Fancy Goods,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W. POWELL & Co.

Victoria Exchange, December 12, 1885. 2165

Business Notices.

MISSES GATE AND FAIRALL

HAVE Just RECEIVED by the ENGLISH MAIL A Large Assortment of

BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WINTER MANTLES, ULSTERS and Ulsters CLOTH.
Children's Ready-made DRESSES.
Ladies' and Children's SHOES, of every description.
MILLINERY, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
Most Handsome Laced FLOUNCINGS of the most beautiful design.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES.
HOUSE and TABLE LINEN.
FURS and every description of GOODS suitable for this season.

GATE AND FAIRALL.

The White House,
Hongkong, December 4, 1885. 2108

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

QUEEN'S ROAD (OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL).

Scotch Tweed Suit, $15.00.

Over 100 patterns of Stylish Tweeds of Exceptionally Good value to select from.

While advertising our 'Specialties' we also wish to draw the attention of our Customers to our, now, complete Stock of TWEED SUITINGS, COATINGS, TROUSERINGS, SERGES, FLANNELS, &c. A large and choice selection of the newest FABRICS of English, Scotch and Continental Manufacture, from medium to the very finest qualities.

Dress Suit, $30.00.

Of West of England Superfine Cloth made to our special order, fast in color and suitable to the climate.

Hongkong, October 1, 1885. 1771

Victoria Hotel,

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS Extensive and well-appointed Establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place.

The ROOMS are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East.

The Accommodation and Service of every kind will be found to be of the best description.

An ample and varied TABLE D'HOTE is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall.

The HOTEL also contains handsome and comfortable Reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms.

The HOTEL is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service.

Continental languages are spoken.

Messrs. DORABJEE & HING KEE,
Proprietors.

Hongkong, September 16, 1885. 1612

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 16th December, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

AN INVOICE OF
JAPANESE PLANTS,
comprising:—
Camellias, Azalias, Dephnes, Ferns, Sundry Foliage Plants in Pots, Assorted Lily Bulbs.
&c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2175

PUBLIC AUCTION
OF
JAPANESE PORCELAINS, CURIOS, &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on

THURSDAY,

the 17th December, 1885, at 2 p.m., at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,—

A fine selection of
JAPANESE WARE,
comprising:—
Tokio, Kioto, Kanga and Satsuma Vases, Plates, Tea Sets, &c.; Cloisonne, Plates, Vases and Sundries, Silk Embroideries, Lacquerware,
&c., &c., &c.

Terms of Sale.—As customary.

G. R. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2176

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

JULES MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE,
Quarts.............$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints...............$21 " " 2 "

Dubos Frères & de Gernon & Co.'s BORDEAUX CLARETS and WHITE WINES.

Baxter's Celebrated 'Barley Bree' WHISKY,—$7½ per Case of 1 doz.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

FOR SALE

A HOUSE in Macao, with Accommodation suitable for a Tea or General Store.

Also,
For Sale TWO European COWS and a CALF.

Reasonable Prices.
For All Particulars, apply to
Captain AVILA,
of the Ultramarine Regiment,
St. Francisco,
Macao.

12th December, 1885. 2166

Notices to Consignees.

STEAMSHIP *NATAL.*

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London and Havre, ex S.S. *Indus*, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods—with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables—are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 p.m. To-day (Sunday), requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Monday, the 21st December, at Noon, will be subject to rent, and landing charges at 1 cent. per package per diem.

All Claims must be sent in to me on or before Wednesday, the 23rd December, or they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 13, 1885. 2170

Shipping.

Steamers.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR SHANGHAI *VIA* AMOY.

(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW *and Ports on the* YANGTSZE.*)*

The Co.'s Steamship *Agamemnon*, Capt. Wilding, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, the 17th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 8, 1885. 2135

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND ADELAIDE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN & QUEENSLAND PORTS, *and taking through Cargo to* NEW ZEALAND, NEW CALEDONIA, TASMANIA *and* FIJI.*)*

The Steamship *Catterthun*, Captain Darke, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1885. 2138

Shipping.

Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Co.'s Steamship *Haiphong*, Capt. F. Ashton, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Inst., at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2171

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK.

THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer *Mongkut*, Captain P. H. Loff, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
YUEN FAT HONG,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2173

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA *VIA* AMOY.

The Co.'s Steamship *Esmeralda*, Capt. G. Tayler, will be despatched for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, the 16th Inst., at 5 p.m., instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2177

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *Japan*, Captain T. S. Gardner, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 11, 1885. 2158

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Co.'s Steamship *Antenor*, Captain Bragg, will be despatched as above on SATURDAY, the 19th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 12, 1885. 2164

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship *Bellona*, Capt. W. Schaefer, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 20th Inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1885. 2141

FOR LONDON *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Glencoe*, Captain Duke, will be despatched as above on or about the 20th Instant.

This Steamer has superior First-class Accommodation and carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Hongkong, December 8, 1885. 2133

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

The Steamship *Anjer Head*, Macey, Commander, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 24th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2178

UNION LINE.

FOR NEW YORK *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

The Steamship *Claymore*, Captain Gulland, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 26th Instant, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, December 9, 1885. 2146

Sailing Vessels.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The 3/3 *L.1.1.* American Ship *Palmyra*, Minott, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, October 26, 1885. 1866

FOR NEW YORK.

The Fast and Favorite American Clipper Ship *South American*, Frank Fowle, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

Rate of Freight, Shillings Fifteen per ton of 40 cubic feet.

For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.

Hongkong, November 6, 1885. 1930

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

Queen's Road Central.

HAVE JUST LANDED THE FOLLOWING

STORES.

York HAMS.
Stilton CHEESE.
Pudding RAISINS (Valencias).
CURRANTS (Patras).

MINCEMEAT.
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
FIGS.
ALMONDS and RAISINS.

Brizil NUTS.
Soft-Shell ALMONDS.
Metz FRUITS.
Crystallized FRUITS.

FRUITS in Syrups.
Imperial PLUMS.
Plum PUDDINGS.
COSAQUES.

CALIFORNIA PRODUCTS.
CONDENSED MILK.
KEROSINE LAMPS.
FAIRBANK'S SCALES.
COOKING STOVES.
PARLOUR STOVES.

The Usual Assortment of

OILMAN'S STORES,

AND

WINES,

at the Lowest Possible Prices

FOR CASH.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

Hongkong, December 1, 1885. 2084

Entertainment.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL.

THE HONGKONG AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB

Have the honour to announce that THE FIRST PERFORMANCE of the Season will take place on

THURSDAY NEXT,

17th *December*, 1885, at 9 *p.m.*, When will be produced

A FARCE BY J. J. DILLEY and J. ALLEN, *entitled*

'CHISELLING,'

—AND—

TOM TAYLOR'S COMEDY

'Nine Points of the Law.'

Tickets ($2 each) may be obtained from Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, on and after *Monday*, 14th December, 1885.

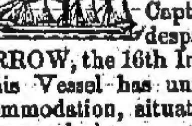
H. M. THOMSETT, *Hon. Secretary.*

Hongkong, December 10, 1885. 2152

To-day's Advertisements.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE, &c., *VIA* SINGAPORE.



The Steamship *Taiwan*, Captain Clegg, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 16th Instant, at 4 p.m.

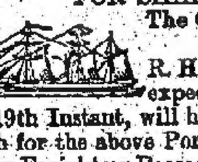
This Vessel has unusually good Cabin Accommodation, situated amidships, upon the upper deck.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, *Agents.*

Hongkong, December 15, 1885. 2179

THE CHINA SHIPPERS MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SHANGHAI.



The Co.'s Steamship *Chingwo*, R. H. Machugh, Master, expected here on or about the 19th Instant, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, December 15, 1885. 2184

NOTICE.

THE Business known as 'The Medical Hall' has This Day been Re-opened under the CHARGE of Mr. ADOLPH SCHROEDER.

EMIL NIEDHARDT, *Proprietor.*

Hongkong, December 14, 1885. 2181

TO LET.

'COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late Hotel de l'Univers), Single Rooms or Suites of Apartments.
No. 4, Pedder's Hill.
'BISNEE VILLA,' Pokfoolum.
No. 3, Peddar's Hill.
Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, December 15, 1885. 2182

To-day's Advertisements.

UNION LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES. FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship *Corinth*, Captain Anderson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense, and no Fire Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to Japan, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-day, the 15th Instant.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 25th Instant, or they will not be recognised.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, December 15, 1885. 2180

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

IN Accordance with Section 120 of the Articles of Association, the General Agents, with approval of the Consulting Committee, will on the 1st January, 1886, Issue INTEREST WARRANTS of $5 per Share, Payable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank, the same being at the Rate of 10 % per Annum, on the Paid-up Capital of the Office for the year 1885, and Notice is hereby given that in order that the same may be adjusted, the Transfer BOOKS of the Office will be CLOSED from the 18th to 31st Instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *General Agents,* Canton Insurance Office, Limited.

Hongkong, December 15, 1885. 2183

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Anglo-Indian, British barque, Captain Th. Richter.—Chinese.
B. H. Steenken, German brig, Captain Chr. Meyer.—Melchers & Co.
Ceylon, American barque, Captain R. Calhoun.—Wing Chong Kit.
Dartmouth, British barque, Capt. Benj. Flinton.—Melchers & Co.
Harmonia, German ship, Captain Kassebohm.—Melchers & Co.
George, British barque, Capt. William Grant.—Captain.
Isaac Reed, American ship, Capt. E. C. Colley.—Order.
Lucile, American barque, Captain C. M. Laurence.—Melchers & Co.
Mercur, British brigantine, Capt. Wm. Dick.—Master.
Titan, American ship, Capt. C. H. Allyn.—Russell & Co.
Ventura, Span. barque, Capt. Urisandi.—Remedios & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

December 14, 1885:—

Esmeralda, British steamer, 395, G. A. Tayler, Manila December 11, General.—Russell & Co.

December 15:—

Yangtsze, British steamer, 814, F. Schultz, Shanghai Dec. 11, General.—Siemssen & Co.

Corinth, British steamer, 1,660, Anderson, London October 12, and Singapore December 6, General.—Russell & Co.

Ceylon, American barque, 645, R. Calhoun, Honolulu November 14, General.—Wing Chong Kit.

Hailoong, British steamer, 277, J. Wyllie, Swatow, December 14, General.—Douglas Steamship Co.

DEPARTURES.

December 15:—

Alwine, for Hongkohe Bay.
Ajax, for Singapore and London.
Danube, for Swatow and Bangkok.
Activ, for Haiphong.
Venice, for Singapore.
Menzaleh, for Yokohama.
Melbourne, for Europe.
Yangtsze, for Whampoa.
Plainmeller, for Nagasaki.
Gratitude, for Hiogo.
Saltee, for Haiphong.
Protos, for Saigon.
Amoy, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.

Haiphong, for Coast Ports.
Nanaimo, for Victoria, (B C.)
Mongkut, for Swatow and Bangkok.
Gerda, for Hoihow and Haiphong.
Duke of Abercorn, for Chittagong.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

Per *Esmeralda*, from Manila, Mr and Mrs Schultz, and 92 Chinese.

Per *Yangtsze*, from Shanghai, Mr and Mrs Otto Grabe, and 34 Chinese.

Per *Corinth*, from Singapore, &c., 41 Chinese.

Per *Ceylon*, from Honolulu, 295 Chinese.

Per *Hailoong*, from Swatow, Mr Russell, and 83 Chinese.

Departed.

Per *Melbourne*, from Hongkong: for Saigon, Miss Beaumont, Messrs Tuslin, J. Valour and Le Gouz de St. Seine, and 3 Chinese; for Singapore, Messrs J. Huguenin, A. J. Rodrigues and assistant, Mr M. Cagg, Mr and Mrs C. D. Irwin, Misses Jones and Wheeler, Mr and Mrs Meyer, Mr A. Meyer, Miss M. Hughes, and 2 Chinese; for Colombo, Messrs J. Warry and Chen, Miss Anna Ballard; for Marseilles, Messrs J. Dupuis, John Forster, F. da Silva Magalhaes and servant, Mr and Mrs A. da Silva, Mr and Mrs O. Grabe, Messrs W. D. Edwards and W. Clark. From Shanghai: for Colombo, Mr W. van Mutzschefahl; for Marseilles, Mr de Pommeyrac. From Yokohama: for Marseilles, Messrs L. Weinschenk, T. Nakahama, S. Kitasato, T. Odaké and C. Ishikawa. From Kobe: for Marseilles, Mr Simo.

Per *Menzaleh*, for Yokohama: from Hongkong, Miss Fraho, Messrs Genissieu, Rigolle, Retare, Mutz, Garnier and Durand; from Marseilles, Messrs Cage, Nicolle, Kousonnosse, Mori, Ouchara, Revs Dettier, Caron, Enjalbal, Mr Reynaud and servant.

To Depart.

Per *Mongkut*, for Swatow, 50 Chinese.

Per *Gerda*, for Hoihow, 20 Chinese.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

MAILS will close:—

For YOKOHAMA and KOBE.—
Per *Corinth*, at 3.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

For AMOY and MANILA.—
Per *Esmeralda*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per *Laju*, at 4.30 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per *Independent*, at 4.30 p.m.; on Wednesday, the 16th inst., instead of as previously notified.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per *Crusader*, at 5 p.m., on Wednesday, the 16th inst.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

Shipping.

Daylight.—*Haiphong* leaves for Coast Ports.
Daylight.—*Mongkut* leaves for S'tow, &c.
4 p.m.—*Taiwan* leaves for Australian Ports via Singapore.
5 p.m.—*Esmeralda* leaves for Manila, &c.

Auctions.

2 p.m.—Auction of Japanese Plants at Mr J. M. Armstrong's.

JUST LANDED A LARGE SUPPLY OF

PURE CONFECTIONERY,

comprising:

Pink, White and Brown Sugar Candy,
Chocolate Cream, Dessert Chocolate,
Nougat,
Toffee, Barley Sugar, Lemon Drops,
Pralines à la Rose,
Comfits, and Sugared Almonds in great variety,
Mixed Sweets,
Crystallized Apricots, Strawberries,
Greengages, Cherries, &c.
Metz Fruits,
Carlsbad and Elvas Plums.

A. S. WATSON & Co., HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, November 24, 1885. 2035

DEATH.

On board of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd str. *Amphitrite*, between Hongkong and Singapore, on the 2nd December, C. W. Siegfried, of Shanghai, a native of Emden, aged 43 years.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 8.10 p.m.*

The China Mail.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1885.

TELEGRAMS.

(Via Southern Line.)

FRANCE AND TONQUIN.

London, 14th December.

The Report of the Committee of the Chamber of Deputies favors the early withdrawal of the French forces from Tonquin.

BULGARIA AND SERVIA.

It is untrue that further fighting has taken place between the Bulgarians and Servians, as announced yesterday. The report proves to be a hoax.

THE MAHARAJAH OF JOHORE.

A Treaty has been signed at the Colonial Office, recognising the Maharajah of Johore as Sultan of that Territory.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Passed, Suez Canal.

Outward Bound:—*Cachemire*, September 22; *France*, September 29; *Bordeaux*, October 2; *Perm*, October 13; *Oxfordshire*, November 13; *Lennox*, Nov. 17; *Flintshire*, *Numida*, November 20; *Glenartney*, *Messer*, *Hangchow*, Nov. 27; *Bellerophon*, *Cardiganshire*, *Yangtse*, *Ascalon*, *Orontes*, Dec. 1; *Sarpedon*, *Palamed*, Dec. 8.

Homeward Bound:—*Strathleven*, Oct. 27; *Canton*, Oct. 30; *Ghazee*, Nov. 13; *Djemnah*, *Cyclops*, *Glenroy*, *Menelaus*, *Oxus*, *Mexican*, Nov. 27; *Laertes*, Dec. 8; *Glenogle*, *Saghalien*, Dec. 11.

The next English Mail, per the P. & O. Co.'s steamer *Cathay*, left Singapore for this port on Saturday, the 12th inst., at 4 p.m., and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 19th inst.

The next American Mail, per the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of New York*, left Yokohama on Sunday, the 13th inst., at daylight, and may be expected here on or about Saturday, the 19th inst.

The O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool, left Singapore for this port on the morning of the 8th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 15th inst.

The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s steamship *Leesang*, from London, will leave Singapore for this port on the 9th instant, and may be expected here about the 16th instant.

The D. D. R. steamer *Electra* left Singapore for this port on the morning of 11th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 18th inst.

The China Shippers Mutual S. N. Co.'s steamer *Chingwo*, from London, left Singapore on the 12th instant, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 19th inst.

The E. & A. S. S. Co.'s steamship *Airlie* left Port Darwin for this port on the 12th inst., and is expected here on or about the 22nd inst.

The French mail news and late Telegrams will be found on our Fourth page.

The only change in the Share Quotations to-day is:—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam-boats, 55 prem. cash, buyers.

A smoking concert will be given by the Volunteers at Headquarters to-morrow evening. Honorary members are cordially invited.

This morning His Honour Mr Justice Russell took his seat on the Bench in the Summary Court, and Mr A. G. Wise also resumed his duties as Police Magistrate.

A Chinaman fell from a house under construction in Wing Lok Street yesterday, and was killed. An inquest was held on the body this afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Our space this evening is mainly occupied with the account of the Bowen Farewell, to the exclusion of other matter. We may have a few words to say about the speeches later on. Most residents seem to be glad it is all over.

Yesterday afternoon about 4.30, a seaman named J. N. Compton, aged 19, accidentally fell down the hold of the British barque *Dartmouth*, a distance of 12 feet, and received injuries which proved fatal. An inquest was held on his body this afternoon, when a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Two more sampan owners were this morning fined $10 each, with the alternative of 10 days' imprisonment, at the Police Court by Mr Wise, for making fast to a steamer before she was at anchor. They were charged by P. C. Eunuson, who caught them making fast to the British steamer *Galveston* as she came into the Harbour yesterday. If the Police continue to arrest offenders in this respect and the Magistrates inflict sensible fines, this most objectionable and dangerous practice will soon be put down, or at least greatly abated.

THE COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BANQUET TO SIR GEORGE BOWEN.

Last night a complimentary farewell banquet was given to His Excellency Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G., Governor of Hongkong, in St. Andrew's Hall, City Hall. There was a large attendance, probably the largest ever seen at any banquet in Hongkong, the number of those who sat down to dinner being 160. St. Andrew's Hall, in which the banquet was served, was decorated in a very attractive manner by means of festoons of green leaves and plants in pots. At the head of the room, the Royal Arms were set in an artistically arranged field of pot plants, and at the opposite end there was also a very pretty collection of pot plants. The tables were four in number, three running along the room lengthwise and one crossing these at the head of the room, and were very tastefully set out with silver cups, fancy glass ware and flowers.

St. George's Hall was used as the ball room. The decorations were very simple but most effective, and contrasted favourably with the heavier and more elaborate decorations of the larger halls. The anteroom and staircase and entrance hall were also prettily but not profusely decorated, and a portion of the Chamber of Commerce was utilised as a buffet room.

The dinner was supplied by the Hongkong Hotel, and was of a most excellent and varied character, the following being the *menu*:—

MENU.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Caviar sur Tranche de Pain Roti.
Olives Farcies, aux Anchois.

POTAGE.
Tortue Verte, aux Madeira. Consommé, a la Royale.

POISSON.
Saumon, a la Hollandaise.
Filets de Sole, au Gratin.

RELEVÉS.
Friandises d'Huitres, a la Dubany.
Ris de Veau, aux Pointes d'Asperges.

ENTRÉES.
Supreme de Poulet, a la Duchess.
Filet de Bœuf, aux Champignons.
Grenouilles, a la Francaise.

RÔTIS.
Jambon de York, au Madere.
Dinde, Farcie, Truffes, et Marrons.
Baron de Bœuf, a la Yorkshire.
Salle de Mouton, en Gelee de Cassis.

PUNCH A LA ROMAINE.

GIBIER.
Haunch de Venison. Faisan. Canard Sauvage.

LEGUMES.
Pommes de terre.
Petits Pois Verte. Asperges, au Sauce-Blanc.
Tomates.

PLAT FROID.
Paté de Foie Gras. Langue de Bison a l'Indienne.
Galantine de Dinde, a la Parisenne.
Paté de Gibier.

PATISSERIE.
Pouding, a l'Anglais.
Gelees, au Champagne.
Meringue a la Chantilly.
Gateaux Napolitains.
Charlotte Russe.
Pomme Soufflé.
Creme a l'Italian.
Tourte aux Fruits.

DESSERT.
Creme a la Vanilla. Fruits, Secs et Frais.
Fromage. Noisettes.
Café. Liqueurs.

The following gentlemen formed the General Committee:—

His Honour Sir George Phillippo, Chairman; the Hon. W. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; the Hon. Frederick Stewart; the Hon. E. L. O'Malley; the Hon. A. Lister; the Hon. J. M. Price; His Honour Mr Justice Russell; Mr E. J. Ackroyd; the Hon. W. Keswick; the Hon. T. Jackson; the Hon. F. D. Sassoon; the Hon. Wong Shing; the Right Rev. Bishop Raimondi; Monsieur Leon Dejardin, Consul for France; Dr O. F. von Mollendorff, Consul for Germany; Colonel Withers, Consul for the United States; Dr P. B. C. Ayres; Messrs C. D. Bottomley, E. R. Belilios, A. Coxon, C. P. Chater, G. de Champeaux, W. H. F. Darby, W. M. Deane, W. Durran; Major-General Gordon; Messrs M. Grote, David Gillies, H. Hoppins, E. H. Huntingdon; Rev. W. Jennings; Messrs John Macgregor, A. McConachie, A. P. McEwen, J. Melville Matson, Mortimer E. Murray, H. N. Mody, G. Mody, G. E. Noble, L. Poesnecker, A. G. Romano (Consul for Portugal), C. Stiebel, J. Thurburn, A. G. Wise, and H. E. Wodehouse.

The Working Committee consisted of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon. J. M. Price; the Hon. T. Jackson; the Hon. F. D. Sassoon; Messrs C. D. Bottomley, A. Coxon, C. P. Chater, W. M. Deane, H. Hoppius, A. P. McEwen, and J. Melville Matson, Hon. Secretary.

Subjoined are the names of the other subscribers to the banquet in the order of signature:—

Vice-Admiral Hamilton, Major-General Cameron, Major Brooke, R.E.; Messrs A. Findlay Smith, H. M. Bevis, D. H. Mackintosh, W. Gaskell, S. Barff, D. Noronha, J. Dyer Ball, H. C. Setna, E. E. Pallanjee Setna, S. D. Setna, J. Jamasjee, H. St. Clair Greeley, H. F. Hayllar, D. Musso (Consul for Italy), A. Seth, L. P. Marques, J. A. Carvalho; Colonel Crawford, R.A.; Messrs. A. G. Stokes, A. K. Travers; Captain Long, R.N.; Major Riddell, R.A.; Commodore Morant, R.N.; Captain Pearson, R.N.; Messrs. H. H. Jukes, N. A. Siebs; Captain Rumsey, R.N.; Major Dampster, A.P.D.; Lieut.-Colonel Murray, O.S.D.; Dr Manson; Messrs S. E. Shellim, J. T. Chater, E. C. Ray, G. T. Jordan, C. C. Cohen, V. H. Deacon, C. E. Bowles, D. E. Sassoon, Sidney Hancock, E. Jones Hughes, W. Hartigan, B. Byramjee, W. G. Humphreys; Major Tripp, Captain Francis, Lieuts. McCallum, Moseley, Woolley, and Holmes, Hongkong Volunteer Artillery; Mr H. Poate; Dr Hungerford, Army Medical Department; Messrs A. Falconer, R. C. Wilcox, T. I. Rose (Consul for Siam), Granville Sharp, Teiske Minami (Consul for Japan), H. Z. Just, J. H. Stewart-Lockhart; Lieut. Farquhar, R.N.; Messrs E. Behre, G. T. Hopkins; Lieut. A. K. Knapton, R.N., Flag Lieut.; Messrs N. G. Mitchell-Innes, C. Heyman, D. B. Tata, J. M. E. Machado, F. Machado, A. F. Alves, A. J. Rozario, A. P. Gutterrez, J. G. T. Hassell, A. P. Stokes; the Very Rev. G. Burghignoli; Mr C. A. Tomes; Captain Maturin, R. A.; Messrs Samuel Hughes, Dinshaw Nowrojee J. K. Dealy, and John D. Humphreys.

The following were invited guests, in addition to the guest of the evening:—Rear-Admiral Rieunier, Captain Dupuis, Captain Blanc, French Navy; Colonel Walker, R.E.; Dr Fisher, R.N.; Major Davies, Assistant Military Secretary; Colonel Foster, Captains Power and Bolton, Lieuts. Parkin, Little, Metcalfe, Bramwell, Drew, Lowther, and Quarter-master Wallace, Northamptonshire Regiment; Captain Hoffmier, H.I.G.M. Navy; Commanders Alleyne, Davis, Hill, Moore, and Hotham, R.N.; Lieuts. Brooks, Bowen, and Somerville, A.D.C.s; Messrs. Dent and Keey, R.N.; Messrs Clement Allen (Pakhoi), and E. E. Porter.

About a quarter past seven H. E. the Governor arrived, accompanied by Sir George Phillippo and others, and a few minutes after the company filed into the banqueting hall, while the Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment played the well-known supper air 'The Roast Beef of Old England.' The chair was occupied by His Honor Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, and the Croupiers were the Hon. T. Jackson, Hon F. D. Sassoon, Messrs A. P. McEwen, C. P. Chater, and J. Melville Matson. The Governor sat on the right of the Chairman, and Vice-Admiral Vesey Hamilton, C.B., on his left.

Shortly after nine o'clock, the ladies who had been invited to hear the speeches and take part in the dance afterwards, were ushered into the banqueting hall by some members of the Committee, and were accommodated with seats in chairs and settees ranged round the sides of the Hall. Soon after order was called for, and the following toasts were proposed in the subjoined speeches:—

The Chairman—The first toast on the list for this evening is the usual loyal toast, the health of Her Majesty the Queen. I ask you to join me in drinking that toast.

The toast was drunk upstanding, with three cheers, the Band playing 'God Save the Queen.'

The Chairman—The next toast on the list is the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the rest of the Royal Family.

This toast was drunk in a similar manner, and the Band played 'God Bless the Prince of Wales.'

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next toast I have to propose is the health of His Excellency the Governor. (Applause). We are met together on this occasion, as you all know, in compliment to his Excellency the Governor, and for the purpose of bidding him farewell publicly, as he is shortly about to depart from us, in all probability never to return. It is now nearly three years since he first assumed the government of this Colony. He came to us at a somewhat critical period of our history, no novice in the management of affairs, but as an old and tried Governor, with great experience in the conduct of business, having successfully governed some of the most important colonies in the British empire—colonies which have already made a place in history and which are undoubtedly destined to take a foremost place among the nations of the world. (Cheers.) For his services before he came amongst us he had already received from the hands of Her Majesty one of the highest rewards that it is usual to bestow for distinguished public service, viz, the Grand Cross of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St George. (Loud Cheers). His services to this community have been recognized on more than one occasion, and only recently in their farewell address by the Legislative Council—(applause)—a body which, comprising as it does nearly all the members of the Executive Council in addition to some of the leading members of the general community, has naturally been brought into more intimate relationships with the Governor than any other portion of the public and is best able to judge of their value. (Hear, hear). It would ill become me on the present occasion and in the present assembly, which is not met together for political purposes, and especially in my position, to enter into any question having any bearing upon politics. (Hear, hear). This I can say for myself that I know that His Excellency has always taken a very great interest in every thing that he considered was for the best interest of the community—(applause)—and I think I can take it upon myself in the name of all who are present to assure the Governor in somewhat similar language to that used by the Legislative Council in its farewell address, that his administration will always be associated in our minds with much personal kindness, consideration, and hospitality—(cheers)—a hospitality which I may observe owed a great portion of its charm to the deserved popularity of Lady Bowen and her daughters—(prolonged applause)—in the first portion of His Excellency's administration, a hospitality which was not slackened during their necessary but regretted absence, and which has again during the last few months been brightened by the presence of one of His Excellency's daughters—(applause)—and of his only son. (Renewed and prolonged applause). I am sure also that we all sympathize with the Governor in the prospect of his approaching retirement from public life. It will undoubtedly be a trial to him to give up the active pursuits in which he has been hitherto engaged, the pleasures as well as the anxieties of public life, and the degree of state to which he has for so many years been accustomed, for the comparative simplicity and retirement of private life. We have all of us, however, to look forward to relinquishing the active pursuits of life, but there is some consolation for us all if we are able to carry with us in our retirement the assurance that in the days of our activity we faithfully endeavoured to perform our various duties to the best of our ability. (Applause.) But the Governor, with his experience, need not, unless he pleases, live merely a life of lettered ease, and there are more useful services in which he can be engaged than even in administering the affairs of an important Colony such as this. There has been of late a growing tendency both in the mother country and in the Colonies to tighten and strengthen the bonds of union now existing between them—(applause)—and there has also been a growing and strong desire to enter into closer relationship between ourselves and our great kindred nation. (Hear, hear and applause.) Next year will be an important year in this respect. The new buildings of the Royal Colonial Institute will be opened—a Society of which Sir George Bowen has long been a member—(applause)—and which, together with its off-shoot, the Empire Club, has done so much to bring Colonial questions prominently forward before the public at home. Leading colonists from all parts of the Empire will take part in the Colonial Exhibition, to which we are about sending our modest contribution, including many from Colonies over which Sir George Bowen has had the honour during his long career of having been appointed Governor. There will also be the American Exhibition of Inventions which will attract to London many of the leading citizens of the United States, and to welcome whom a Council consisting of most of the leading men in the British possessions, and amongst whom I have no doubt Sir George Bowen's name is already to be found, has been formed by American residents in London and promoters of the Exhibition, avowedly for the purpose of strengthening the friendly relationships between the great English-speaking nations who have one language and one literature in common, whose great men and our great men, and whose noble women and our noble women are the same—(applause)—and who all inherit the glorious deeds and love of liberty of our ancestors. (Renewed applause). And to crown all, it will be the jubilee year of our Most Gracious Sovereign Her Majesty the Queen. (Loud cheers). The movements which have commenced cannot fail to be accelerated by these events, and His Excellency will no doubt be called upon to take an active part in them, and if as the result of the consultations and deliberations which are even now taking place any satisfactory measures can be discovered which will have the effect of bringing Great Britain and Ireland, their colonies and dependencies into closer union, especially if in addition we and our kindred nation, the Great Republic of the United States of America—(loud applause)—the citizens of whom I believe venerate and respect our Queen in almost if not in quite the same degree as we do ourselves—(applause)—could be brought closer and more unitedly together it would be of so great a service to the world at large as to reflect the highest amount of credit and honour on all concerned in bringing it about. (Applause). Such a union would hold out no menace to foreign powers, but would, I should hope, have a tendency to hasten the period when reason and not force, right and not might, shall prevail among all the nations of the earth. (Cheers). In conclusion I may say I know that I can safely assure the Governor of the best wishes of you all—(hear, hear and cheers)—that he may have a safe and pleasant voyage home—that he may thoroughly enjoy himself during his stay in that old and interesting country which he proposes visiting on his way—(hear, hear)—that he may have a happy meeting with the remainder of his family in England—(applause)—and, if so be that he never returns to us again, we trust that he will continue to take the same kindly interest in the welfare of the Colony that he has taken since the first day he came among us—(hear, hear,)—and that, again using similar language to that contained in the address before referred to, we hope that he may enjoy the rest earned by more than a quarter of a century's service and that his unequalled experience may be found of service in the Councils of the Empire. (Cheers). I have now the great pleasure of proposing the health of His Excellency the Governor, Sir George Ferguson Bowen, and to ask you to unite with me in wishing him all happiness, prosperity and success in his future career. (Loud cheers).

The toast was drunk with musical honours, while the band played 'God Save the Queen.'

His Excellency, who on rising was greeted with long and loud applause, said—Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I thank His Honour the Chief Justice for the very able and eloquent speech in which he has just proposed my health—a speech, I may add, which derives still greater weight and significance from his own high office and character, which are most fully appreciated throughout this Colony. (Applause.) And I thank, for the very hearty, unanimous, and enthusiastic manner in which they have responded to the toast, this large, influential and truly representative assemblage of everything that is eminent and distinguished in the society of this Colony. (Applause). I see around me the Admiral and General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces on this Station, who have always given me the most loyal and cordial co-operation and support; I see the French Admiral and many other distinguished foreign officers, with whom I have always maintained an *entente cordiale*, with them and their predecessors, and whom I have always been delighted to welcome to the neutral ground of Government House. (Applause). I see around me also the chief officers of the Civil Service and of the Garrison and Squadron; the Judges of the Supreme Court; the Members of the Executive Council and of the Colonial Legislature; the Foreign Consuls; and the foremost representatives of the mercantile community, and of every race, creed, and class in this cosmopolitan community. (Applause). During my long career of twenty-six years in which I have had the honour of serving Her Majesty as her representative in large colonies I need scarcely say that I have been the honoured guest of very many public demonstrations of this kind, probably some hundreds, but I can say most sincerely that I recollect none better arranged or more admirably conducted or more hearty than the present one. (Applause). As some of you may, perhaps, remember, a few years ago, when I returned from Australia, after having, as the Chief Justice has said, presided over three of the principal provinces of the Empire—Queensland, New Zealand, and Victoria—I was at a grand banquet in London, at which the Duke of Edinburgh filled the chair, and which many of the leading statesmen of both political parties attended. The next morning *The Times*, in a leading article very complimentary to me, declared that 'after such an hour of supreme honour and felicity, Sir G. Bowen should tempt Fortune no longer, but should die at once.' (Laughter). However, gentlemen, you see that I preferred to live, and to become Governor of Hongkong—(Renewed laughter and applause)—when it was offered to me in very flattering terms—as the Chief Justice said just now in his very exhaustive speech—he has quite taken the wind out of my sails—(Great Laughter)—to undertake this Government on the eve of a crisis of great importance and difficulty, not only for this colony, the centre of British power, influence, and commerce in the Far East, but also for this entire quarter of the globe, which contains one-fourth of the human race, and which must yet fill a great place in the history of the world. (Laughter). So, perhaps, it may be thought by some here that after the gratifying reception which you have given me this evening, I should hesitate no longer, but should finally resolve to perform what our Japanese friends call the *hara-kiri* or 'happy despatch.' (Laughter). I see sitting at this table my excellent friend the Japanese Consul, who will be able to give you some instruction as to that. (Renewed laughter). But, gentlemen, no; after your great kindness to me I should be most ungrateful if I did not prefer to live for your sakes, to become in England, as I have been here, the earnest and successful champion of the honour and of the interests of this Colony—(cheers). In my first speech to the Council on my arrival here I said your honour would be my honour, your interests my interests, your prosperity my success. (Hear, hear and applause). I can honestly say I have kept my promise. If ever an emergency should arise, I should be most happy to return to my post here, if Her Majesty's Government should again deem what my friend the Chairman has been pleased to term my unequalled experience in Colonial administration likely to be useful to the public service. (Applause). Otherwise, if no emergency should arise, it will be generally agreed that, after the wear and tear of the hard work of a Governor for above a quarter of a century,—the lot of a ruler of his brother men is not an easy one; some of you may think it is, but it is not so—I have earned, at my age, a period of rest before the evening of life finally closes in upon me, as it must close in, sooner or later, on us all, and brings with it the dim watches of that tranquil night which heralds the dawning of the eternal day. (Applause.) Gentlemen, in my first speech to the Council on the day of my arrival here, I said that I hoped I and my family would leave Hongkong when the time came, as I have left the other colonies over which I have presided, without the consciousness of one duty wilfully neglected, or of one enmity wilfully provoked. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) The Chief Justice was kind enough to speak just now in the most touching way of the absence of Lady Bowen; I have bitterly regretted that her illness has forced her away from here with my family. I know that we have hosts of friends and well-wishers here (applause)—and if there is a single trace of unkindness in any single quarter I hope that it may be washed away in the last wave that bears us from these shores. (Loud applause.) I know that we leave behind us hosts of warm friends and well-wishers, and few, if any, enemies. It is true that I am not exactly in the position of that famous Spanish Governor, who, when he was on his death-bed, and was asked by his confessor, 'Does your Excellency forgive your enemies?' faltered out, 'I have got no enemies; I have already shot them all.' (Laughter). A thought has just struck me; would this Spanish Governor, if, like me, he had had the good fortune to be Governor of Hongkong, have thought his few critics here worth powder and shot? (Loud laughter and great cheering). As for myself, if reciprocity be essential to enmity, I certainly can have no enemies, for, as the Irishman said, 'the reciprocity would be all on one side.' (Renewed laughter). I recollect, in the days of my youth, that the able and large-hearted Lord Melbourne was wont to say that 'the worst thing in public life is that politicians hate each other so damnably. Now I love them all.' This is also my feeling; like Lord Melbourne 'I love them all.' (Ironical Laughter). I must not detain you too long, for I know that there is to be a dance this evening in honour of my daughter, which is another proof of your kindness and courtesy, which she and I fully recognise—my daughter who has done her best to fill the place of her mother in assisting to dispense the hospitalities of Government House. (Loud applause). But I feel that on an occasion like the present I am expected to give a brief account of my stewardship, some brief review of my administration. And as this may perhaps be my 'last dying speech and confession,' such review is sure to be candid and accurate. However, I cannot do better than, as the Chief Justice has done, refer to my Farewell Address to the Colonial Legislature, which best knows the large amount of practical work we have done together; larger, probably, than was ever done by any other Colonial Government in so short a period—some two and a half years—and to which address that body returned so gratifying a reply. I may say generally that I desire to be remembered here above all things as a constitutional Governor, whose heart was in the work of giving to this community an adequate voice and control in the management of its own local and municipal affairs, so that it might no longer be dependent on the personal rule of one man. I recollect three or four years ago a great French statesman, the late M. Gambetta, said to me in Paris, 'You Governors of English Crown Colonies are almost the only despots left in the world, and you are not even, as Voltaire said of Russia, tempered by regicide.' (Laughter). Now I confess, gentlemen, that I adhere to the good old English principle that despotism is a very bad thing for the despot himself as well as for the people whom he rules despotically. So in my farewell address to the Council which the Chief Justice has quoted just now, and I do not think I can follow a higher example, I spoke to the following effect:—

'Soon after my assumption of this Government in the early part of the year 1883, I satisfied myself, after careful study of the position of your affairs, that there were three subjects of pressing importance to which I should first direct my special attention. These were:—

(*a.*)—The reconstitution of the Legislative Council.

(*b.*)—The commencement of the much-needed works of water-supply and sanitation.

(*c.*)—The defence of the colony.

'To the reconstitution of this Council, so as to make it representative of the colony generally, I attached primary importance, for when an energetic English community like that of Hongkong has acquired an adequate voice and control in the management of its own local and municipal affairs, all necessary and well-considered internal reforms should follow. Accordingly, I procured the assent of the Imperial Government to a large increase in the number of the unofficial members, while I gave the privilege of freely nominating their own representatives to the two principal Public Bodies, viz., the Bench of Magistrates and the Chamber of Commerce, which comprise the chief residents of every nationality. Thus the property, intelligence, and education of the colony are now directly represented in this Council.

'Again, when I found that under the former law of this colony the power of assessing the municipal taxation was vested solely in the Governor, I procured the consent of Her Majesty's Government to the removal of this anomaly, which was probably without precedent in any other part of the British Empire. Thus, here as elsewhere, the entire taxation of the colony will henceforth be under the control of the Colonial Legislature.'

Simultaneously, as you all know, with the reconstitution of the Council, I authorised the commencement of the works of water-supply and sanitation, which Mr Chadwick, the engineer sent out from England, declared to be necessary for the health of the colony; while I procured the consent of Her Majesty's Government to undertake the system of defence works, which are now being pushed on so energetically by my gallant friends General Cameron and Colonel Walker. (Loud applause). There are various other points upon which I might enlarge, but I need scarcely remind you that the action of my government throughout the difficult crisis of the Franco-Chinese hostilities met with the entire approval of the Imperial Government. (Applause). With the support of Admiral Sir W. Dowell, with whom I was in constant communication, I preserved British rights and British neutrality, and at the same time I preserved friendly relations with the belligerent powers. Socially, I have always made Government House a neutral ground, on which the society of this colony peacefully met the foreign officers, who thus learned to be in good humour with England and with each other. (Applause). Finally, as I observed to the Colonial legislature,—

'The reconstitution of this Council, with increased control over the management of the local affairs and taxation of the colony;—the extensive works of water-supply, sanitation, and defence;—the new Victoria College; the new Public Park; the reclamation of Causeway Bay; together with many other important public works;—a large amount of useful and practical legislation;—these must ever remain permanent monuments alike of my administration and of your support. Whatever measure of success may have been gained by my Government, it could not have been achieved without your able, experienced, and hearty assistance. As I remarked once before, 'Governors and legislatures should speak by their actions;' and it is confidently hoped that our united efforts will be found hereafter to have promoted the general welfare of all races and classes in this colony.'

To this the Council replied:—

'We are glad of this opportunity of acknowledging the great services your Excellency has rendered to the cause of good government in this colony by your successful efforts towards a larger and fairer representation of its community, and a more effective control of our finances. We join with your Excellency in the fervent hope that the public works commenced, and the changes inaugurated during your

administration, will bear ample fruit in the future to the permanent benefit of the colony.'

Indeed, gentlemen, any passions and prejudices of the present day will soon have passed away; and another generation of residents in this colony will have arisen; but educated in the schools which the men of this generation have founded; governed by the laws which they have enacted; enjoying the advantages of the public works and of the public institutions which they have erected; enriched by the commerce and industries of which they have fostered the growth. Perhaps the leading men of that future generation, meeting in this very hall, or in some building still more worthy of the grand city which Victoria will then have become,—(applause)—may speak of some of us who are assembled here to-night as free and civilised communities love to honour their early benefactors. (Loud applause). Once more, gentlemen, I feel that I really must not detain you any longer, especially as I see that my name is set down in the programme for another speech at a later period; so, I will end as I began, by thanking you again with my whole heart for the great honour which you have conferred on me this evening. (Loud and long continued cheering).

The Band—'Should auld acquaintance be forgot.'

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next toast upon the list is that of the Naval, Military, and Auxiliary Forces. It is a toast which is always drunk with the greatest enthusiasm throughout her Majesty's dominions, because they, like ourselves, know well the services that these forces are capable of rendering to us when required. (Applause). More particularly in this colony do we honour those services, because the officers of those services are in time of peace our friends; in time of danger we look to them for protection. (Applause). In this colony they share our pleasures, they enter into our amusements, and they form a great part of our social life; and if they were to be withdrawn from us, they would leave a blank which all of us civilians should feel. (Applause). In time of danger we know that we can rely upon them. Upon the present distinguished officers at the head of the various forces we repose every confidence. (Hear, hear). We know that if the time of danger should come—which the Almighty avert—we can rely upon them to carry out their duties to the best of their abilities, and to the best of their resources, to follow in the footsteps of their forefathers, and to emulate them in the deeds which have been done by their predecessors. (Cheers). With regard to the younger men of the Navy and Army, they join with our young men in their athletic sports and exercises, and in all manly pastimes. (Applause). With regard to the Auxiliary Forces, they are a body of whom so small a community may well be proud. (Hear, hear). And I am glad to know that they are increasing in numbers. And there is one thing which I am exceedingly pleased to hear, which is that they are providing themselves with social re-unions, making the force more popular, and, at the same time providing themselves with innocent enjoyment. (Applause). Gentlemen, I am sure I need not detain you at greater length in asking you to drink this toast, because as I said at the commencement this is a toast which is always drunk with enthusiasm; and if I were to speak until to-morrow morning, it would make no difference, as all of us know well the value of these forces. (Hear, hear). Gentlemen, I propose the health of the Naval, Military, and Auxiliary Forces, coupled with the health of Admiral Hamilton for the Navy, General Cameron for the Army, and Colonel Crawford for the Volunteers.

The toast was drunk with all honours, the Band striking up 'Rule Britannia,' and 'the British Grenadiers.'

Vice-Admiral Hamilton—Mr Chairman, ladies and gentlemen—On the part of the Navy I beg to return you the most sincere thanks for the very kind manner in which this toast has been proposed by our worthy Chairman and received by you. I only hope that when the time arrives, if it ever does—(I can safely say that with his Excellency it will be averted if possible)—I trust the Navy will maintain the reputation it has formerly had. (Cheers). I am certain of one thing, that we shall perform our duty to the best of our ability with the resources placed at our disposal. Those resources are not always such as we could wish, but we will make the best of them. (Applause) After the eloquent speeches you have listened to this evening I think I will dispense with part of what I had to say and be more brief than I had intended. Opposite to me I see the portrait of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, which seems to frown at me and say—'don't you see you are keeping the ladies from dancing?' I thank you most sincerely for the honour you have done us.

Major-General Cameron—I stand up at once as you see, gentlemen, to lose no time. I do not intend to make an army speech. I had come with pretty much the same determination as my friend the Admiral, because I think that in our services there is nothing like exchanging ideas freely with everybody, and then we shall come to the right end at last. (Hear, hear). But I am not going to disturb the harmony of this evening. Our health is in a fair condition—(laughter and applause)—and especially in Hongkong, thanks to all the great improvements that have been made, giving our poor soldiers that amount of free air to sleep in which is so necessary in this crowded place for a garrison. I was telling our friends the French at Saigon the other day that they ought to give their men more air; they ought to be here, and then they would be better. But all these things cost money, and I think that altogether the colony has been more liberal in this respect, and I am quite sure that if it is necessary they will be more liberal still. (Applause.) The first thing is to provide for the health and safety of the garrison in the midst of an enormous foreign population, which may, perhaps,—God forbid—at some future time, be at enmity with ourselves. (Hear, hear.) There are in this colony 160,000 Chinese, at present most obedient subjects. Suppose they were to rise against us; look at our one poor wretched regiment (Oh! Oh!) and two batteries of Artillery, recollect what our position would be. (No, no, and laughter). The first requisite of every colony is to provide for the safety and health of its garrison. But gentlemen, we are doing so, and doing it faster than I thought we should, thanks to my friend the Governor, who, I must say, has always given me his cordial assistance in all I endeavoured to do for the good of the colony—for it is for the good of the colony. I am not speaking for the army; I am a fellow citizen, we are all fellow citizens, and what is for the good of the army is good for the colony. (Applause). Certainly, I can say that in no place in which I have served,—and I have been serving all my life,—have I received greater support than I have received here from the Executive Council, and from the community at large. You know we have had a little done here. You have seen a field day for the first time in your lives, and a little field firing, and these things cannot be done without the help of the community. We have to get the police to get every civilian out of the way, so that he may not be shot, and all that takes a great amount of trouble. In England there is a great deal of difficulty in arranging these matters. Here I have none, and I cannot tell the Governor, and the Executive Council, and everybody who has anything to do with these matters how much obliged I am to them for their assistance in this respect. (Applause). There is now nothing secret about the profession of arms, in fact you may trot over the fortifications, or do any thing, and it is all as clear to any one as the noonday, and you may depend upon it that the army which wins in future will be the army which does everything the most thoroughly—(hear, hear)—everything all round and on the square. That is the only military observation I shall make, because we are before all things, I hope, good fellows; and I want every officer in this garrison, and every private, to be a good follow (Applause). The army has always been a chivalrous profession, and you may depend upon it that it is never the army of any country, British or foreign, that creates a quarrel. We have the greatest kindness to remember from our foreign friends. My life was saved in Paris while returning from the Crimea by the kindness and hospitality I received there and the tender treatment I received in their hospitals. (Applause). I was a cadet in Germany and I learned some of my first lessons there, and I have always been received with the greatest kindness by gentlemen of that great nation. (Renewed applause). And wherever I have been as a British officer, the first people who have been ready to receive me kindly have been the officers of foreign armies. Gentlemen, armies are necessary evils. We never cause quarrels ourselves; it is generally the civilians who do so, and we have to fight out their quarrels. We do not quarrel ourselves, and my greatest gratification here is that the regiment and the garrison generally will hold out the hand of good fellowship to every foreign officer who arrives in this Colony. (Applause). Gentlemen, as I said before, ours is a profession of chivalry, which owes its first duties to the ladies; in fact ladies were the origin of chivalry. (Renewed applause). I am doing a very unchivalrous thing in detaining you so long. I never make speeches.—I am in the habit of letting out whatever comes into my head—I never intended to have detained you more than two minutes, and I must apologise. I hope that we shall all pull well together in this cosmopolitan place, and that we shall all agree with our foreign friends. (Applause).

Colonel Crawford—Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, ladies and gentlemen, I had intended this evening, as there are so many influential members of the community present, giving you a short account of your own, particular force, the Auxilliary Force, the Hongkong Volunteers. (Applause). But not only are the ladies anxious to dance, but the gentlemen are anxious to smoke. (Laughter, and hear, hear.) I will therefore cut my remarks as short as possible and only allude to one particular point as a matter of business. The Volunteers of this colony have diverse occupations. We consist of barristers, solicitors, bankers, surveyors, merchants, in fact all sorts and conditions of men. We have as our motto the old Roman motto, which is a very sound one—the longer one lives the more one sees the significance of it—that the way to preserve peace is to be prepared for war. (Hear, hear.) For this purpose we sacrifice some of our lawn tennis and our various amusements and after spending from nine in the morning to five in the afternoon in an office, earning our bread by the sweat of our brow, we fall in with a gun detachment to learn our duties as gunners. Our motto is simply this, 'For hearths and homes.' We recognise that we are not an aggressive force, our object is purely defensive. I mention that for a certain reason. Our force at present consists of Englishmen and members who hail from Greater Britain (Hear, hear.) There is a large German and French element in this colony, but I am sorry to say we have no representatives of those nations in our force. Well, now, the object of the force being purely defensive, our motto being simply 'For hearths and homes,' I see no reason why these gentlemen should feel any difficulty in taking the oath of allegiance and joining the corps, simply for the protection of their own homes. (Applause.) We have lately had an increase of one and twenty good recruits, and I hope we shall have some more from our German and French residents and other nationalities. (Applause). The first duty I know, that of an artilleryman, and the last duty I may say in time of war, is to hit. We propose having our annual practice shortly at stationary and moving targets, and if you wish to judge of the efficiency of your corps you had better come and see us, and we can only assure you that if a foreign enemy comes to rob either your hong or your bank, or to disturb the peace in this colony, we will do our best to sink his ships and drive him from your shores. (Applause.) In the name of the Hongkong Volunteers I beg to thank you for the cordial way in which you have drunk our health. (Applause.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the French Admiral wishes to say a few words. (Cheers.)

Admiral Rieunier, who on rising was received with a round of cheers, thanked General Cameron for the kind remarks he had made, and went on to propose 'Prosperity to the Colony of Hongkong' in a short speech in French. He said he was in China in the years 1858-60, and then visited Hongkong, and was surprised, on his return, at its growth and progress. He had much pleasure in wishing the colony continued prosperity. (Loud applause).

The Chairman said that as His Excellency Admiral Rieunier had proposed the toast next on the list, he would now call upon His Excellency the Governor to second it.

His Excellency—Mr Chairman and gentlemen, the French Admiral has really taken the wind out of my sails. I was going to propose the toast 'Prosperity to Hongkong,' but Admiral Rieunier, with the impetuosity and gallantry of his race, has rushed into the breach and proposed it himself. (Applause). I am delighted for your sake that he has done so, for I am no longer called upon to make a long speech on the occasion. My gallant friend the French Admiral has said all I was going to say, and, moreover, the gentleman set down to respond to this toast is my hon. friend Mr Jackson. (Loud cheers.) Now you all know that Mr Jackson is the chosen representative of the Chamber of Commerce in the Colonial Legislature—(cheers)—and we know that he is a very high and eminent authority on the paramount subject of finance and trade. (Cheers). We know also that he is admirably qualified to speak about that prosperity of Hongkong which he has himself done so much to promote. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers). I will only say, as we all know, little more than forty years have passed since the British flag was first hoisted on this island, then a barren and desolate rock, but which already, through the blessing of Providence on the energy and enterprise of our race, has are seen to be the third greatest mart of shipping in the world. (Applause). And let it never be forgotten that in this colony the energy and industry of our countrymen has made a conquest, not only over man, but over nature, not for this generation only, but for all posterity—(cheers)—not for England only, but for all mankind; for we admit all nations alike to the privileges of our free port, and to the protection of our equal laws. (Cheers). Gentlemen, I second the toast proposed by my gal ant friend the French Admiral—'Prosperity to Hongkong.' (Loud cheers).

The toast was drunk, and the Band played 'Jolly good luck to us all.'

Hon. T. Jackson, who was received with loud and long continued cheering, in responding to the toast, said—Mr Chairman, I thank His Excellency the Governor and the French Admiral for the very nice way in which they have alluded to the prosperity of Hongkong. I would like to join with them in wishing for Hongkong a little more prosperity than we now possess. (Laughter and cheers). I have always been a very firm believer in the prosperity of Hongkong, and I am more so now than ever. (Loud cheers). A very distinguished officer recently said at the Mansion House, 'India to me is everything.' That was Sir Frederick Roberts, and I may say like Sir Frederick Roberts, 'Hongkong to me is everything.' (Prolonged applause). Situated as we are here, on the confines of perhaps one of the greatest empires in the world, I don't see the end of the prosperity and the destiny yet in store for Hongkong. (Renewed applause). I remember when Cyprus was added to the dominions of the British Crown there was a great deal of excitement in England about it and the reason was that it was adjacent to Asia Minor. But here we are in our tight little island adjacent to Asia Major—(cheers)—which is a thousand times more important than Asia Minor, with all its Turks and everybody else. (Laughter and cheers). Gentlemen, we have reason to be proud of Hongkong—Hongkong is the mother of so many little companies—(laughter and cheers)—and of so many little industries. We have our sugar refineries—(laughter)—glass manufactory, rope works, which will no doubt spin yarns for future generations (laughter and applause)—and the last little bantling is the saké manufactory. (Laughter.) As I have said elsewhere, the freedom of the port is our birthright; and I remember in this very hall, when the late Sir Arthur Kennedy was sitting where Sir George Bowen is sitting now, he said, 'Whatever may come or go stand up for your rights and privileges.' (Cheers). I say, Sir, that of our rights and privileges the first and foremost is our being a free port, and nothing must interfere with that. (Continued applause). Gentlemen, if you will bear with me for a little while I would say that instead of hatching legislation which is likely to interfere with the shipping of Hongkong, which is the life and soul of our prosperity—(cheers)—instead of constituting a Scylla and Charybdis here, we should do all we can to draw shipping here by every possible means. (Cheers) Sir, it only requires a little of the prophetic eye to look forward to the time, and only a little time—long before my young friends present will have entered the ranks of old bufferdom—when perhaps we shall be taking up a *Hongkong Daily Press* some morning and reading of the launch in Hongkong of the latest addition to the Navy from the shipbuilding and engineering works of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Limited, and that the vessel as she glided down into the water was named by Miss Morant the *Dowell*—(loud cheers)—and after the ceremony was over Sir Digby Morant and all the assembled company repaired to the residence of our colonial peer Lord Chater of Kowloon—(loud cheers and great laughter)—where success to the new vessel was drunk. Gentlemen, I have great pleasure in responding to this toast. I am sure we all feel it very keenly. (Laughter and cheers.)

Hon. W. Keswick—Mr Chairman, Your Excellency, and gentlemen, I have the honour to propose the health of the representatives of foreign countries in this colony. The Consuls-General and Consuls, in this colony represent, I believe, seventeen governments, and the official duties of these gentlemen are frequently of an important and of a delicate character. We know that these delicate and important duties have been performed by these representatives with distinguished ability and distinguished courtesy. (Applause). It is too late now for me to make many remarks in introducing this toast to your hearty approval, for the speeches to which we have already listened with so much attention, and I trust benefit, have already occupied a considerable time, and I know that the toast which I have to propose is one which requires few words to ask you to respond to. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I beg to propose the toast of the Foreign Representatives and to couple with it the name of the distinguished American citizen who represents America amongst us. (Cheers.)

Colonel Withers—Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I would preface what I have to say by stating that I do not propose to occupy more than five minutes of your valuable time, because happening to meet with a very charming lady this evening she remarked, 'I understand you are going to speak to-night. Please make it short because we want to dance.' (Applause.) Recognising that request as a command I shall not occupy much of your time. I must return my thanks to the Committee for having done me the honour to select me to respond to this toast. It is not remarkable that the Consular Service should have received recognition at the hands of a community so commercial as this, for to the Consuls is due to some extent, and to no inconsiderable extent, that phenomenal growth and prosperity of which we have heard so many boasts made to-night. For more than two thousand years this consular office has been recognised amongst all civilized nations as indispensable to commercial prosperity and progress; and the vast strides which commerce has made during the last century has drawn the attention of every civilized Government to the importance of selecting the men who can best discharge those duties in such shape as to further that prosperity. (Applause.) I would gladly occupy a portion of your time in drawing an ideal picture of what a consul should be, but I cannot do it when I recognise the necessities of my surroundings. I can only say that while prudence and politeness are indispensable to a proper discharge of his duties, there are other qualities equally necessary. Although I find myself surrounded by the representatives of the army and navy I dare to assert that while a clear, wise and unbiassed mind is essential to the discharge of consular duties, to that clear, wise and unbiassed intellect should be added the brave heart that shrinks from no danger. (Applause.) I say this because the Consul has frequently occasion to call those attributes into active service in times of revolution, of anarchy, or of war. The Consul is also frequently called upon to meet danger when others can escape from it, in times of pestilence, when infection is abroad. When the promptings of self-preservation demand that all others shall flee, the Consul, devoted to the interests of the Government he represents, must stand at his post. This I say, requires a degree of bravery and firmness which if exhibited in the fury of battle would win reputation and renown. (Applause). In conclusion I can only say, as the representative of the Consular Service on this occasion, I return my cordial thanks to the gentleman whom we have met especially to honour for the uniform kindness and consideration he has extended to the Consular service. (Applause). When we listen to the story which has been told to-night of this quarter of a century of continual service in those colonies which England has established from one extremity of the world to the other, gathering the rewards of commerce and pouring them into her lap from every clime, we recognise a gentleman who can look back to the record of a well-spent life and who may safely leave his reputation in the hands of those who have known him so well and who can return to his country with the full assurance of being met with 'Well done, good and faithful servant.' (Cheers.)

The Chairman—Gentlemen, the next toast is one that I am sure you will heartily join and is to be proposed by my hon. friend Mr Sassoon.

Hon. F. D. Sassoon—I am somewhat at a loss to understand why the honour of proposing a toast should have been placed in my hands this evening, when I see so many more capable men than myself present; but relying upon your kind indulgence I feel happy that the toast allotted to me is one bound to be well received had it even been proposed at an earlier hour of the evening. At this period, judging from the jovial faces I see around me, it will, I am sure, be received with acclamation. (Applause). Yes, gentlemen, I consider that my toast this evening is certainly the most important one—(cheers)—next to those of her Majesty the Queen and the Royal Family—and I do not even except the principal toast of the evening. Compared to my toast, the Governor, the Army and Navy, and the Auxiliary Forces, are all as naught—(applause)—and when I tell you that I am about to propose the health of the ladies you will readily understand what I mean. (Cheers). What would His Excellency be without the ladies?—(laughter and cheers)—without them, I may confidently say, we should not have had any Governor, any Army, any Navy, or even any Major Tripp with his Auxiliary Forces. (Laughter and cheers). Still, gentlemen, when our worthy Chairman insisted upon my proposing the health of the fair sex, I was somewhat taken aback by the comprehensive magnitude of the toast. Am I to propose the health of the ladies generally, the ladies of all the world—(yes, yes)—or of our local beauties only? After a little consideration, between the courses, I have determined upon grasping this difficult question in its broader sense; and why? Gentlemen, when drinking to the health of the ladies, although these immediately surrounding us may for the moment be uppermost in our thoughts—(cheers)—I am sure that the minds of all of us must wander to some of those fair ones at home—(cheers)—whom we so respect and admire; and in this little foreign community I am certain that most of us this evening will involuntarily think of that lady who for many months, until her health failed her, dispensed the hospitality at Government House—(cheers)—with so much dignity, so much grace, and so much kindliness of manner that she won the respectful regard of all. (Cheers). Lady Bowen, whilst far away from our little island, did not forget how desirable it was to have some one to fill her place in Hongkong—(cheers)—some one to represent her at Government House and to act as hostess at those entertainments we have all so often enjoyed. (Cheers). Gentlemen, she had not far to look for an able representative. (Loud cheers). Miss Bowen, who has lately returned to us, has, I am sure, endeared herself to the community generally in a way that I may say has never been surpassed in this Colony—(loud cheers)—and her approaching departure will, I am sure, be deeply regretted by all of us. (Cheers.) I think this is the first time, gentlemen, in the annals of our Colony, when we have asked the ladies to submit themselves to the infliction of our after-dinner speeches, and we find them here this evening, trying with their lively glances to inspire us with some new and brilliant ideas. (Applause). I only wish it were the custom for ladies to speak at these entertainments, for I should then call upon the owner of one bright face that I see here to return thanks for this toast, for I am sure she would do it in a much more eloquent manner than I have been able to propose it. As this is, however, impossible, I must ask her brother, Mr George Bowen—(loud cheers)—to do so instead. Gentlemen, I now call upon you to drain a bumper with me, upstanding, to the healths of those whom we all like better even than ourselves—the ladies! (Loud cheers.)

Band—'Here's a health to all good Lasses.'

Lieut. Bowen—Gentlemen, I am surprised at being called upon to return thanks for the ladies. (No, no). It is, I suppose, because I am the youngest man present and therefore most susceptible to the charms of the sex. (Laughter and applause). In returning thanks for the ladies of Hongkong—(cheers)—I must say I am sorry I have not had longer time to make acquaintance with such charming ladies as all will acknowledge those of Hongkong to be. (Cheers). I thank you on their behalf for the most enthusiastic manner in which you have drunk their health. (Cheers.)

Mr MacEwen said—Mr Chairman and gentlemen, I have much pleasure in rising to propose the last, but I think on that account by no means the least interesting, toast of the many that have preceded it this evening, a toast also that I feel will require but few words from me to commend it to your favourable consideration—the health of our distinguished Chairman, Chief Justice Sir George Phillippo, who has so kindly and ably presided upon this occasion. (Cheers). I am free to confess that in framing these few words I feel a certain hesitation, because having enjoyed the acquaintanceship and friendship of Sir George Phillippo for a good many years past in this colony I think I am sufficiently acquainted with his character to be aware that if in his opinion those few words contained too much butter, I should run a considerable risk of losing his acquaintanceship and a downright certainty of his friendship, and I shall therefore be careful to see that they contain nothing but facts. (Cheers.) Facts, gentlemen, are stubborn things, and I do not think in this instance even a Chief Justice will be able to get over them. (Laughter). I would say that we as a commercial and loyal community recognise in our Chief Justice an able and zealous servant of the Crown who has filled with marked ability and success various high judicial appointments in several of Her Majesty's Colonial possessions, and, further that we as colonists recognise in his character certain traits which as regards all public men who are called upon to fill high and important positions are quickly spotted in the East, and more particularly in China. At any rate, they are bound to find favour in a British colony like Hongkong; indeed, not only in a British colony like this, but I would say with communities in all distant possessions of Her Majesty where those of various nationalities, creeds, and classes, are mingled,—and those are straightforwardness, sincerity, earnestness in his official and in his social careers; these characteristics which in some men are innate and which command and deserve respect and esteem from all classes. (Cheers). Gentlemen, we saw this morning in the papers that there was some chance of our distinguished Chief Justice leaving us for Singapore, and I sincerely trust there is no truth in it. We have already sent one distinguished officer to Singapore, and I sincerely trust they will not take another from us. (Cheers). Now, gentlemen, we have heard the eloquent speeches of His Excellency the Governor and my friend Mr Jackson regarding the prosperity commercially and politically of this 'Dot in the Ocean' as it was once described by the predecessor of Sir George Phillippo, and after listening to those speeches and particularly Mr Jackson's, I can imagine, if we could transport ourselves into the harbour and have a look at this Dot, we should find the island dancing an Irish jig on the sly. (Laughter). I am sure communication has gone on with other 'little Dots' such as Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore pretty much to this effect:—You are bigger than I am and doubtless consider yourself bigger swells, but I can tell you your commerce is not so large. You have not so many ships; you are not half so beautiful; you have not got a Governor who has served as such for 26 years and who has had a leader in *The Times* saying that he has received so many honours that he ought not to live—(I think that was what His Excellency said in his speech)—you have not so many good fellows amongst you; and you have nothing like such a good banker. (Loud cheers and much laughter). Well now, gentlemen, after these eulogistic utterances, what passed through my mind was, how very little we are known outside our own immediate circle. I suppose with the exception of a few Dowping Street officials, the Manchester, Liverpool, and Mincing Lane contingent, and a handful of globe trotters, this colony is very little better known amongst the general body of the public at home than it was twenty years ago. I fancy those old lines—

You may go, you may go,
You may go to Hongkong for me

are just as applicable now as they were when we were boys. However, the night is no longer young, and I will conclude by asking you cordially to drink the health of the Chief Justice, whom we all respect and esteem so highly. (Loud cheers.)

Band—'For he's a jolly good fellow.'

The Chief Justice—Gentlemen, I am very thankful to my friend Mr MacEwen for the way in which he has proposed my health, and I am very grateful to you for the way in which you have received it. I don't intend to make a long speech upon this occasion. All I mean to say is I trust that when I leave you I may receive an equally enthusiastic farewell. (Loud cheers.)

The assembly then adjourned to the St. George's Hall, where dancing was at once commenced, the following being the programme:—

Quadrille	Chaine de Fleurs
Waltz	Estudiantina
Polka	Black and Tan
Waltz	Fahrwohl
Polka	Bric-a Brac
Lancers	Pirates of Penzance
Waltz	Bid me good bye
Waltz	Southern Breeze
Waltz	Stefanie
Polka	Under the Stars
Waltz	My Queen
Waltz	Our Last

SUPREME COURT.

IN ADMIRALTY.

(Before Sir G. Phillippo, Chief Justice, Assisted by Command r Davis, R. N. 'Victor Emanuel'; and Lieut.-Commander Farquhar, R. N. 'Vigilant', as Nautical Assessors.)

Tuesday, December 15.

M'GREGOR, GOW & CO. V. S. S. 'CAMORTA,'—$1,005,000.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. V. S. S. 'GLENFRUIN,'—$70,000.

SUITS 24 AND 26.

The Attorney General (the Hon. E. L. O'Malley), and Mr A. J. Leach, instructed by Messrs Wotton and Deacon, appeared for the *Glenfruin*, and Messrs Francis and Baily, instructed by Messrs Sharp, Johnson and Stokes, represented the *Camorta*.

Mr E. J. Ackroyd occupied the Registrar's seat.

These suits arose out of a collision which occurred in Hongkong harbour between the British steamer *Glenfruin*, of the 'Glen' Line, and the Dutch steamer *Camorta*, of the Netherlands India Steam Navigation Co., on the 17th October.

The cross-examination of Captain Edward Norman, of the s. s. *Glenfruin*, by Mr Francis, was continued.

How was the lower portion of the stem of the *Camorta* twisted?—I cannot say, as I did not see the *Camorta* in dock before the repairs, but from what I saw the upper part of the stem above the water line, appeared to be twisted about 50 degrees to the port side from its original position. The piece which was torn away was, I should say, above that. The lower portion of the stem, when I saw the vessel in dock, was not twisted altogether.—I could not say whether it was after the vessel was lightened of her cargo that I saw the condition of her stem. When I first saw the entire damage which was done to the *Glenfruin* it was after she was raised, and when the damaged plates had been cut away.

What is your explanation of the second mark on the *Glenfruin*, about six inches from the first?—When the *Camorta* struck us she receded and then struck us a second time.—I did not see how much of the stem of the *Camorta* was clear when she struck us. Her bows would be from two to six feet below the level of the bridge of the *Glenfruin*, where I was standing. I could not say whether the *Camorta* reversed her engines before she struck us. Up to one hundred yards before striking us I am sure she had not reversed her engines. When the *Camorta* first struck us she went back immediately before she rebounded, it was about a minute before she went astern. Our bridge was nearly abreast of the *Iolani's* stern when we went ahead. There was a moderate wind from the east and north or east-north-east. We did not hoist any sail to help her head round at starting. The *Camorta*, when we first saw her, appeared to be running parallel to the *Khiva*. There were junks anchored in the position marked 9 and 10 on the plan, and there was a steamer lying at Jardine's wharf. There was no reasonable possibility of seeing the *Camorta* until her bows came round the *Khiva*. I could not make the same allowance for the *Camorta's* as I did for her seeing us coming up the fair way. I did not notice any junks on the north side of the channel. There were junks to the southward of the *Khiva*. I have no idea of the distance of the *Khiva* from Jardine's wharf. At the moment of the collision the *Glenfruin's* head was about N. W. by W. The *Camorta's* head would be E. N. E. about five points off. I don't think her head came round more than I have allowed. From the time we shifted our helm to the time of the collision was about two minutes. All the ships in the harbour were then lying with their head about N. N. E. I marked the *Khiva* off as N. E. by N. As to the entries in the pencil log made that morning, I should say they are absolutely correct. The third officer put the entries in the book and the time was taken from the clock. I could not say whether he looked at the clock between the time of sighting the *Camorta* and the collision. I cannot tell how it is that there is nothing in the log book as to stopping the engines just before the collision. I could not say how much of the pencil log was written up after the collision. I gave directions about it myself. I placed the *Camorta* on the map about 138 feet from the *Khiva*.

As a matter of fact did not the collision occur near the *Khiva*? Was there not great risk of the *Camorta* backing into the *Khiva*?—Certainly not.

Were you or the pilot navigating the vessel?—I was in charge, I am always in charge of the vessel. I have a slight recollection of seeing Dr Adams in a launch directly I had run the vessel ashore. The third officer is still in the Colony. The distance from the bows of the *Camorta* where I first placed her to the point of collision was 815 feet. I could not say what colour the *Camorta's* funnel was; black, I think.

Re-examined by the Attorney General:—The channel was open and clear on the north side. The pilot who took out the *Glenfruin* acted under my command. I stood by. He had been thirty years a pilot; the oldest pilot here. I am perfectly confident we were on the north side of the channel. I am sure we never reached a speed of six or seven knots an hour.

How long did the *Camorta* remain in contact with the *Glenfruin*?—From the time she first touched till the time she cleared after the second contact was, I should say, about a quarter of a minute. The bows of the *Camorta* certainly did not slow round eight or nine points. I saw the injuries to the *Glenfruin* when she was in dock; there was a hole 20 feet by 12.

Did the stringer plate in Court show the dent made by the *Camorta*?

Mr Francis objected to the question, but his Lordship held that the question was admissible.

Witness—The stringer plate showed the dent made by the bows of the *Camorta*. There were no junks in the southern fairway.

By the Court—What would be the diameter of the circle in which you could turn your ship?—I could not say exactly, as it would depend upon the speed the vessel was going. She was a very handy ship and I think the circle would be about 800 feet in diameter.

Henry Davidson, examined:—I was chief officer of the S. S. *Khiva* and I hold a master's certificate. On the morning of the 17th Oct., I was on board the *Khiva* in Hongkong harbour. The *Khiva* was in the position marked A on the plan, off the P. & O. wharf. We had five fathoms of chain out and were about 25 feet from the buoy heading about N.N.E., within half a point. The eastern extremity of Stonecutter's Island was just open on our port bow. I went on the bridge about 7.30. I heard a deep whistle blowing; that was the reason I went on the bridge. I saw a Glen line steamer coming from her anchorage into the fairway. I took up my glass with me and watched her through my glass. I saw her come along. There were a few sampans in the fairway but no ships or steamers. I made out her name *Glenfruin*. She was coming along slowly and was throwing up no water from her bow. She was coming up the north side of the fairway. She blew her whistle three or four times, single blasts. There were no other officers of the *Khiva* on the bridge at the time. After looking at the *Glenfruin* for a time I walked to the other side of the bridge and saw another steamer, the *Camorta*, coming out. The *Galveston* was anchored 800 or 900 feet from us. When I first saw the *Camorta* her bows were about on a line with our stern and she was steering about a point to the East of where we were lying. That would bring her starboard side about 120 to 150 feet from our port side in passing. She appeared to be going about five or six knots. I heard no whistle from her. I could see her bridge clearly; there were two men in uniform standing on the upper bridge. I was looking through my glass and looked all round the ship. By that time she had got nearly abreast of us. The bridge of the *Khiva* was forward of midships and the bridge of the *Camorta* was in about the same position. At the time the *Camorta* was abreast of us I heard three blasts of a whistle from the *Glenfruin* and then the *Camorta* blew one blast. I looked at the screw of the *Camorta* and saw it was stopped. I then went to the other side of the bridge and looked at the *Glenfruin* which blew three more blasts from her whistle. I then called out to the second officer who jumped up on the bridge. The *Camorta* was still going ahead; her stern was about 40 feet clear of our buoy. Up to that time her screw was stopped. She then began to work her screw astern. From the time I saw her screw stopped and the time she began to go astern she went about 400 feet. I mark on the plan the position of the *Khiva*, and that of the *Camorta* when I first saw her engines stopped, and also her position when she began to go astern. The collision occurred almost immediately after the *Camorta* went astern. The *Camorta* was about 100 feet from our bow when the collision occurred. The position was a little on our starboard bow, about half a point. The direction in which the two ships were when they struck was very nearly at right angles. When they struck both ships heeled over; the *Camorta* heeled over to starboard; the *Glenfruin* pulled the *Camorta's* bows round a little, about a point and half, nothing like eight or nine points. At the time of the collision the *Glenfruin* was just moving; she was going at about one or two knots. After the ships got clear of each other the *Glenfruin* was just off our port bow, about North by East. At the time of the collision the *Glenfruin* was about 80 to 100 feet south of the *Iolani's* stern, but the actual distance between them would be about 130 feet. I am sure that at the time of the collision the *Glenfruin* was well up on the north side of the channel. She would pass within about 100 feet of the *Amigo*. The *Camorta* backed after the collision and her stern was then about 100 feet from our bows. I have drawn on the map the position of the *Camorta* and *Glenfruin* at the time of the collision. They are marked 3 and 4. The course followed by P. & O. steamers coming from the west took them close to Jardine's new wharf.

Cross-examined by Mr Francis:—I have been about eight and a half years in the P. & O. Co.'s employ, and about seven months in the *Khiva*. The *Khiva* was about the same size as the *Glenfruin*. Her speed was about ten knots; going slow she would go about three and a half knots. I have drawn a line on the chart to show the position occupied by junks. There were no junks between us and the *Gildeston*, nor on our starboard quarter. There may have been a few between us and Jardine's wharf, but there was no mass of junks there. I did not see anything of the *Camorta* coming away from the wharf. When I first saw the *Glenfruin* she was coming out into the fairway but had left her buoy and was under way.

Was there anything to prevent the *Camorta* seeing the *Glenfruin* when you first saw the former?—Yes, there were some junks between them; those I have marked on the plan.

Was there anything to have prevented the *Glenfruin* from seeing the *Camorta* coming out from the wharf?—There were some junks in the position pointed out. There may have been some junks to the south and west of us, but I don't recollect. I did not notice any difference in the speed of the *Glenfruin* as she came on; she appeared to be going slow all the time. I did not specially notice her. It was not till the *Camorta* blew one whistle that I thought there was any probability of a collision; she was then in the position marked No. 1. I did not hear any words of command given on board her. She turned a little to the eastward and was going about five or six knots. At the moment of the collision there was not much difference in her speed. The *Camorta* appeared to be light, but I did not notice what her draft was. When the collision took place the *Glenfruin* had not quite come up to the *Iolani*. I saw her course altered about a point to starboard before the collision. I saw her engines reversed. Between the time her engines were reversed and the time of the collision was about a minute and half; it was not less. She was distant then about 540 feet from the *Camorta*. That would make her speed at the time about three knots and a half an hour. From the time she left the buoy till the time of the collision was perhaps a quarter of an hour. I was on the bridge all the time. I was not acquainted with Capt. Norman before the collision. Captain Norman came on board while I was ashore and the second officer told him I had seen it all. I have since discussed the matter with Captain Norman and Mr Wilson. Her speed was about four knots. I took no notes. I did not take a note of the time as I had no watch; I was not dressed. I don't think any one would be likely to see the rail of the *Camorta* over the rail of the *Khiva*, if anything the rail of the *Camorta* was lower than that of the *Khiva*. I don't think the *Camorta* could have been heading a little more Easterly than I have placed her. I noticed her head, both by compass and judging by sight. I am still in the employ of the P. & O. Co., and am simply here to give evidence.

By the Court—There was nothing to prevent the *Camorta* going between the *Iolani* and *Amigo*.

Captain Francis Grandin, master of the British steamer *Harler*, said—I remember the collision that took place on the 17th October. My ship was lying off the Harbour Master's Office (witness here marked the place where his ship lay), moored with two anchors. His ship was 90 feet long, about the same size as the *Camorta*. I was on board my ship that morning. I was on the bridge from a quarter to eight till past eight o'clock. My attention was attracted by the whistle of the *Glenfruin*, which has a very peculiar whistle, a very deep sound. I then looked for the *Glenfruin* and saw her passing the Canton Wharf. I could not say on which side of the Fairway she was when I saw her, she was going about four and a half knots. I watched her all the time with a spy-glass. I heard her whistle three short blasts. She had then passed the Harbour Master's Office, passed Siemssen's buoy, going towards the *Khiva*. Immediately after this I saw her telegraph put from forward to astern quite plainly. Her telegraph runs fore and aft, with the keel. I saw an officer handling the telegraph. The telegraph was changed a very few seconds after the whistle. I noticed her screw; shortly after she was put astern it went astern. I knew the three whistles was to indicate that the engines were going astern; that was what drew my attention to the telegraph. I saw the motion in the water caused by the engines going astern. I looked when I heard the whistles and saw a steamer coming from Jardine's wharf. I saw the *Khiva*. The steamer coming from Jardine's wharf was coming almost end on to my steamer, to the westward of the *Khiva*, which was lying at the P. & O. buoy. The other steamer was the *Camorta*. I continued to watch the two steamers and saw the steamers come into contact, although, I did not see the actual collision. About 20 seconds after the first blasts of the *Glenfruin* she gave another three blasts, and immediately after the second, the *Camorta* gave one blast. It was about two minutes, not less than two, after the last three blasts that the collision took place. Within 10 seconds after the first three blasts and about 2½ minutes before the collision, the engines of the *Glenfruin* went astern. During these 2½ minutes I noticed a great reduction in the speed of the *Glenfruin*, and at the moment of the collision she was moving a very little, about 1 knot, just moving; I could not say what the speed of the *Camorta* was; she was too much end on for me to know anything of her speed. I saw the *Iolani* and several other steamers lying to the Westward and N.W. of the *Khiva*, on both sides of the channel. The collision took place just ahead of the *Khiva*, but I could not tell from my ship on which side of the channel it occurred; it seemed to me to be about mid channel. The collision occurred shortly before eight o'clock; within three minutes of the occurrence, the flags on the men-of-war were hoisted. I could not see the forecastle of the *Camorta* over the *Glenfruin*, but I could see her mast, foreriggings and part of the bridge. At the time of the collision I saw the *Camorta* heel over to starboard.

Cross-examined—The two vessels came into collision between me and the *Khiva*. The *Khiva* was lying a little more Easterly than me, and I was lying with my head to the North. The *Khiva* was a point or a point and a half more Easterly than me. The collision I should say took place about even between the *Amigo* and the *Khiva*.

Witness was here asked to draw a line from the stern of his own vessel to the bows of the *Khiva*.

Now the collision was somewhere on that line?—Oh! no.

Then it occurred a little to the East of it?—A little to the West.

How could they have concealed the *Khiva* from you if they were to the West of the line? Must the not have been to the East of it?—No.

Witness was then asked to mark the position of the collision and also the position of the *Glenfruin* when he heard her give the first three blasts, and then to measure off according to scale the distance between the positions, which was found to be 1050 feet.

Cross-examination—I don't think the *Glenfruin* could have been going six knots when I first saw her.

Mr Francis here read several entries in the log book of the *Glenfruin*, showing that her engines had been kept going slow from 7.46 to 7.50, and half speed from 7.50 to 7.53, and then asked witness if he did not think she would get her way to full half speed in three minutes.

Witness—I don't think she could. If her full speed is thirteen knots her half speed would be about eight knots.

How long were the vessels in collision?—It was about 40 or 50 seconds after they collided before the *Glenfruin* got clear.

Did you see the head of the *Camorta* swing round?—Yes, I saw it swing round a little to starboard.

Have you ever heard the whistle of the ferry boat *Morning Star*?—Yes.

It wasn't it you heard whistling that morning?—No. The *Glenfruin's* whistle is not like that at all.

By the Court—There was nothing to prevent the *Camorta* passing out through the channel between the *Khiva* and *Amigo*.

—Hearing adjourned till 10.30 to-morrow.

NEWS BY THE FRENCH MAIL.

(*L. & C. Express*, November 6.)

Patrick J. Hughes, Esq., H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai, has arrived in Dublin on leave of absence.

The *Leander* cruiser, one of the ships of the western division, went into dock at Devonport on the 31st ult. to make good defects, and when the repairs are completed she will proceed to the China station.

The *Invincible*, 14, Captain C. E. Buckle, from the China Station, arrived at Suez on the 31st ult., *en route* for Plymouth.

The awards in the Music Division of the International Inventions Exhibition include gold medals to the Chinese Imperial Maritime Customs, the Japanese Government, and the Siamese Government, all for collections of musical instruments.

The Japanese Government is about to order three men-of-war of English shipbuilders, and three others of French. Two German officers, it is said, will be employed to teach naval tactics.

Latest Mail Advices:—Yokohama, Sept. 24; Shanghai, 26; Foochow, 27; Hong Kong, Oct. 1.—The P. and O. mail, ex steamer *Verona*, from Yokohama 13th, Shanghai 20th, Hong Hong 25th September, Singapore 1st Oct., reached London, *via* Brindisi, on the 3rd inst., one day in advance of its due date. The French mail, *via* Marseilles, ex Messageries Maritimes steamer *Anadyr*, with the advices dated as in above table, was also delivered in London on the 3rd inst., six days early. The next inward mail, ex P. and O. steamer *Rosetta*, from Shanghai 8th, Hong Kong 13th, Singapore 20th Oct., which is due in London on the 18th inst., was despatched from Aden on the 4th inst.

At the quarterly meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce the President stated that the question of the projected railway from Burmah to Western China was one of the most important that had come before the Chamber for some years past. He thought that it might very well come before the Royal Commission on trade depression, who should insist, as far as they could, that our trade with Burmah and Western China should receive at all events the attention of the Indian Government. Before leaving this subject he thought he might make allusion to the services rendered gratuitously to British commerce by Mr Colquhoun and Mr Holt Hallett, and to the fact that no recognition of their work had been made by the Government. It seemed to him that it would not be improper for the Chamber to call the attention of the Government to the services which both gentlemen had rendered in the direction of promoting the interests of English commerce.

Hamburg, Nov. 4.—The weather has somewhat improved, less rain having fallen, but the temperature has been very low, and ice has been observed even in well-sheltered localities. Work in the fields has been well forwarded of late. The trade on the river has differed very little from that of last week. The arrivals from the Far East have been the *Palestine*, Lund master, from Bassein, and *Hilda Maria*, Teunis, from Singapore, the departures being the *Johanne Kremer*, Eggers, for Wladiwostock *via* Hong Kong, and *Charlotte Croom*, Simpson, for Calcutta. Of steam ships neither arrivals nor departures have taken place.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:—'Recommissioning Pacific ships at Hong Kong is quite a new idea; this experiment is to be carried out in the case of the *Constance*, which is ordered to proceed all the way from Panama to Hong Kong, in order to meet the *Orontes* with a relief crew. No doubt this is an economical plan, and she will probably remain on the China station; it must not be forgotten, however, that it is only adding one more 'dummy' to the corvettes already doing duty on that station; her armament is somewhat weak.' Our contemporary states that there are eight gunboats in commission on the China station that can neither sail nor steam, and are fitted with an armament of obsolete guns.

The negotiations pending between the Government of Peking and the Vatican with a view to establishing direct communications between China and the Holy See have come to a standstill, owing, we believe, to the opposition raised by the French Government, which is in no way anxious that France should cease to protect the interests of the Church in the Far East. This delay is, we are confident, only temporary, and in the end the French Government, under Radical pressure, will doubtless consent to the proposed scheme, which will place all Roman Catholics in China under the Pope's paternal care. This will be much better for the Chinese Catholics, who would remain unmolested in the event of hostilities being renewed between France and China.

Commander William Marrack, who gained the Zulu medal for his services in the Zulu war of 1879, has been selected for the command of the *Linnet*, on the China station. Captain Robert H. Harris, who is selected for the command of the flagship *Audacious*, on the China station, entered the navy as a cadet in 1856. After a period of service in the Channel and the Mediterranean he held command of the *Argus* sloop, in North America and the West Indies, bringing her home from Jamaica in 1879. He has since had command of the troopship *Malabar*. The subjoined appointments to the China Squadron have been gazetted during the week:—Lieuts. L. G. Stovin (for navigating duties), George B. C. MacArthur, Robert H. Gibbons, Frederick E. E. Brock, Alexander Y. C. M. Spearman, Peregrine W. P. Hutton (for navigating duties), and Charles W. S. Leggatt to *Constance*. Sub-Lieut. Charles W. S. Leggatt to *Constance*, additional. Midshipmen—William A. Barkley, Beauchamp St. J. Bellairs, Charles J. Collins, Spencer A. Hickley, John Luce, and Herbert J. T. Marshall to *Audacious*, additional; Alfred E. H. Marescaux to *Audacious*. Staff-Surgeons James Robertson to *Constance*, additional; Theodore J. Preston to *Victor Emmanuel*. Surgeons—James. C. F. Whicher to *Audacious*, additional; Joseph H. Whelan, M.D., to *Linnet*, additional; Alexander G. Wildey to *Victor Emmanuel*, additional. Assistant-Paymaster Montague Stephens to *Constance* additional.

The new steamships which are being built at the Vulcan-yard, Stettin, for the subventioned line of steamships from Bremen to China promise to become important adjuncts to the existing Eastern lines. The three boats which are building at present will be 388 feet in length, 45 in beam, and 32.6 in depth of hold, and will measure 3,600 registered tons. They are to draw only twenty feet when loaded, and will carry 3,600 tons of cargo, including coals. The steamers will be three-decked, and will have eight bulkheads, six of which are to reach to the very upper-deck, and that will be divided into ten compartments. The upper-deck is to be surmounted by an ample forecastle, a deck-house amidships, and a poop aft. The passenger cabins, each of which is to accommodate two persons, will be provided with all possible luxuries, and some will be so constructed as to admit of being united into one for large families. The saloons will be twelve metres in length, and will be richly decorated. They will have seats for 118 persons, while for second and third-class passengers good accommodation will be provided. The system of ventilation provided is excellent, and awnings from bow to stern will protect the steamers from the heat of the tropical sun. The electric light will be used throughout the vessels, light lifeboats also will be provided, and every means will be adopted to make the new ships equal to the best ocean boats afloat. The engines will indicate 3,600-horse power, which will secure a speed of fourteen knots in fair weather.

LATE INDIAN TELEGRAMS.

The following telegrams are taken from the *Rangoon Gazette*:—

THE BRITISH ELECTIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 26.—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs the following Liberals have been defeated: Mr J. K. Cross, late Under Secretary of State for India; George Russell, Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board; John Holms, late Lord of the Treasury; and William Digby.

Mr Plowden, the Indian Census Commissioner, Radical candidate for the Western division of Wolverhampton, and Mr Scoble, late Attorney General, Bombay, Tory Candidate for Shrewsbury, have been both defeated. Mr Plowden's defeat is a Tory gain.

Among the defeated Liberal candidates are Mr Reginald Balliol Barett, Mr William Fowler (Cambridge) and Mr W. E. Briggs (Blackburn). The Speaker has been reelected by a narrow majority.

THE WAR IN BULGARIA.

Bombay, Nov. 23.—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs the following additional particulars of the defeat of the Bulgarians. After his recent reverse, King Milan gathered around him all his available troops, and on Saturday a junction was formed between the central and left wings. The Servians, who now greatly out-numbered the Bulgarians, reassumed the offensive and a fierce and bloody battle followed. Both the Servians and Bulgarians fought with wild determination. Eventually, however, the Bulgarians had to give way before superior numbers. The slaughter was terrible, the losses on both sides being enormous. After their recent defeat the civilian portion of the Servian Government were urging peace, being supported by Austria, and Turkey. The military element, however, opposed until the reverse had been redressed.

Bombay, Nov. 26.—The London correspondent of the *Bombay Gazette* telegraphs the Servians are completely demoralised and are in full retreat to Nisch. A later telegram says Austria will occupy Servia to prevent Prince Karageorgeovitch, the pretender, from ascending the throne.

The same correspondent telegraphs the situation in Bulgaria is assuming a threatening aspect. It is feared some of the Great Powers will be embroiled. Russia and Austria are making extensive warlike preparations: the Russian troops are being massed in Bessarabia and the Austrian troops in Bosnia.

RIOT IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Bombay, Nov. 23.—A riot has occurred at Broach in the Bombay Presidency, in which Mr Prescott, the Superintendent of Police, was killed by an ascetic and some fifty disciples. Five of the rioters were shot dead and four policemen were wounded.

AN EMPIRE LODGE OF FREEMASONS.

London, Nov. 24.—The Prince of Wales has instituted an Empire lodge of Freemasons for Indians and Colonials.

AYOUB KHAN.

London, Nov. 5.—The *Standard* publishes a telegram stating that Ayoub Khan having broken his parole, has been committed to prison, and adds he will probably be deported to India.

THE WAR IN BURMA.

(*From Gazette's Special Correspondent.*)

Toungoo, Nov. 22.—Burmese troops are collecting at Ningyan; 500 men arrived today from Upper Burma; more are expected. The Woon of the town has received Theebaw's orders to enrol villagers and defend the place against any British advance.

Bombay, Nov. 24.—The *Bombay Gazette* hears that the Government of India have arranged to appoint four Deputy Commissioners with four Assistants, for the conduct of the Administration of Upper Burma after its annexation. They have also ordered plant for the construction of Railways throughout the province. Mr Colquhoun has been nominated a Deputy Commissioner of the First Grade, in the new Commission.

Thayetmyo, Nov. 26.—At the fight at Minhla on the 17th, the Second and Eleventh Bengals with the Twelfth Madras attacked the fort and Woon's palace on the right bank. The town and surrounding jungle were disputed yard by yard, and the first stockade, made of green bamboos banked with earth and embrasures of cart-wheels, took an hour to take. The second stockade, in an enclosure with a tank in the centre and pagodas, was manned by men and guns. The approaches were carefully laid out with Mimosa and took much trouble to get through. At last, it was gallantly carried by the 11th Bengals with a rush. The town was set on fire and our troops working round to the north shore of the river carried all before them. The casualties have been already mentioned. The Burmese stuck well to their guns and fought them well. A number were driven into the river and drowned. The *Kathleen* had a narrow escape. She steamed up to take off our wounded and ran alongside of a barge moored to the sand (sic); directly the *Kathleen* touched her she exploded, having a torpedo in her which was fired from the shore, it is believed, by an Italian named Comotto. Some of the *Kathleen's* crew were hurled into the water, but none were hurt. The *Kathleen* was much shaken. The Burmese had 250 killed, 700 fought. On 18th the *Palow* with the Naval Brigade and two 64 pounders, with the *Irrawaddy* and the *Kathleen*, left Minhla at daybreak, steamed up to Mugway, where an earthwork with four guns was reported, and shelled the breastwork, no guns answering. Great difficulty is experienced in steaming up part of the river owing to the strong current. The steamer *Ataran* had to leave one flat with two six inch howitzers anchored and proceed with the other to Mugway. She then went back to fetch up the other, when in lashing on, the flat capsized and went down with the guns. No one was drowned. Two Italians, Comotto and Molinari, gave themselves up prisoners, but denied fighting against us. Two companies of the Liverpool and four companies of 2nd Bengals, and one company of the Bengal Engineers occupy fort Minhla on the left bank till it is destroyed in 4 or 5 days. The fort on right bank to be held, with Mr Phayre as Civil Commissioner. In the two actions on 17th, 35 guns were taken.

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The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of Literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the Most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to 'Editor, *China Review*, care of *China Mail* Office.'

The Notes and Queries are still continued and form an important means of obtaining from and diffusing among students knowledge on obscure points.

The Correspondents' column also affords farther and greater facilities for the interchange of views and discussion of various topics.

Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, or any of the Modern Languages are received. The papers are contributed by the members of the various Consular, the Imperial Customs, and Hongkong Services, and also by the Missionary bodies amongst whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Amongst the regular contributors are Drs. Chalmers, Eitel, Bretschneider, Hirth, and Hance, Professor Legge, and Messrs Balfour, Watters, Stent, Phillips, MacIntyre, Groot, Jamieson, Faber, Kopsch, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Piton,—all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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'This number contains several articles of interest and value.'—*North-China Herald*.

'The *China Review* for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterises that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution, by Dr. Fritsche, on "the Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting.'—*North-China Daily News*.

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'The November-December number of the *China Review* contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great importance in the eyes of all missionaries. . . . Mr E. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuen" are continued, and a goodly instalment of these travels in the interior of China is given. Mr F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history. A few short notices of New Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number.'—*H.K. Daily Press*.

Trubner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, some what similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review*. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked or from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that 'Notes' and 'Queries' are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance.

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Intimations.

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Judge of the Sailing Races:—Lieut. Keigwin, R.N.

FIRST DAY.

Friday, 18th December, 1885.

1st Race.—12.30 p.m.—'Junior Sculls.' For Single Pair Sculling Boats. Entrance, $5. Distance, One Mile. Prize, 'Brokers' Cup.' Open to any one who has never won a Sculling Race in China or Japan.

2nd Race.—1 p.m.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison, or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Outrigged Boats excluded.

3rd Race.—1.30 p.m.—'Chinese Cup.' For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $5.

4th Race.—2 p.m.—For Men-of-war's Gigs and Whalers. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Time allowed for Oars,—8 seconds per Oar.

5th Race.—2.30 p.m.—'Volunteer's Cup.' Presented by J. J. Francis, Esq. For Pair Oars. Distance, One Mile.

6th Race.—3 p.m.—For Sampans Steered by China-women. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Time for Oars,—6 seconds per Oar.

7th Race.—3.30 p.m.—'American Cup.' To be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $10.

8th Race.—4 p.m.—For Merchant Vessels' Gigs. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Time for Oars.—6 seconds per Oar.

9th Race.—4.30 p.m.—The 'Chairman's Cup.' For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, $10.

Sailing Race.—For Men-of-war's Boats, any rig. Entrance, $2. First Prize, $20; Second, $10.

Sailing Race.—For Sailing Ships' Boats, only. Entrance, $2. First Prize, $20; Second, $10.

Yacht Race.—For Yachts Over 10 Tons. Entrance, $5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

SECOND DAY.

Saturday, 19th December, 1885.

1st Race.—12.30 p.m.—For Gigs pulled by European Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of any Regiment or Corps in Garrison or by European Members of the Police Force. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1, First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Winner of Second Race on first day, and Outrigged Boats excluded.

2nd Race.—1 p.m.—International Race. 'Challenge Cup.'—For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One Mile. This Cup to be won two consecutive years before being finally held. Entrance, $10.

3rd Race.—1.30 p.m.—For House Boats and or Gigs Pulled by Chinamen. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $15; Second, $5. Winner of Sixth Race on first day excluded. Time for Oars.—6 second per Oar.

4th Race.—2 p.m.—'German Cup.' To be rowed in Canton Fours. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $10.

5th Race.—2.30 p.m. For Men-of-war's Cutters. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $1. First Prize, $20: Second, $10. No time allowed for Oars.

6th Race.—3 p.m.—'Ladies' Purse.'—For Double Sculls. Distance, One Mile. Entrance, $5.

7th Race.—3.30 p.m.—To be Rowed in 5 or 6-Oared Royal Naval Gigs or Whalers, by Officers of Ships of War in Harbour. Cup presented by the Members of the Hongkong Club. Time for Oars,—6 seconds per Oar.

8th Race.—4 p.m.—'Members' Cup.'—presented by Members of the Victoria Recreation Club. For Four-Oared Canton Cutters. Distance, One-mile-and-a-half. Entrance, $10.

Sailing Race.—For all Open Boats; Chinese excluded. Entrance $2. First Prize, $20; Second, $10.

Yacht Race.—For Yachts Under 10 tons. Entrance, $5. Time for tonnage. Cup presented by the Victoria Recreation Club.

N.B.—Entries for races 2, and 6, (First Day); 1, and 3, (Second Day); will close on Tuesday, the 15th December, at 6 p.m. and must be sent in in writing to the Hon. Secretary giving name of boat, colour, number of oars, &c. Post entries allowed for races 4 and 8, (First Day); 5 and 7, (Second Day). Entries for the Yacht Races must be sent to Mr Beart; Entries for the Open Sailing Boats to Mr Burnie on or before Tuesday, the 15th December.

J. H. STEWART-LOCKHART,
Hon. Sec. Victoria Recreation Club.

Hongkong, December 5, 1884. 2115

NOTICE.

FOR the Convenience of Customers, the Productions of the 'China Sugar Refining Company, Limited,' can henceforward be obtained by Retail, FOR CASH, at No. 3, Peel Street, at the same prices as at the Refinery; or Retail Orders will be delivered at addresses in town on applicants forwarding their Monthly Requirements in writing direct to the Refinery at East Point.

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In the Matter of the Estate of the late WILLIAM CATHERALL SYDER, *Master of the S.S. 'Greyhound.'*

NOTICE is hereby given that all Persons having any CLAIMS against the Estate of the said William Catherall Syder, who was murdered by pirates at sea, on the 17th October, 1885, and Letters of Administration to whose Estate were granted to his Widow, Mary Syder, on the 13th day of November, 1885, are hereby required to send in Writing to the Undersigned, on or before the 15th day of January next, full Particulars of their Claims or Demands, and all Persons INDEBTED to the said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to the Undersigned.

And, Notice is hereby also given that as soon as possible after the above mentioned date, the Administratrix will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said Estate, among the Parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the Claims, of which she shall then have had Notice in writing.

Dated in Hongkong,
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Hongkong, June 13, 1885. 979

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D. GILLIES,
Secretary.

Hongkong, August 25, 1885. 1458

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Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco, should be sent to the Company's Offices, addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, November 26, 1885. 2051

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THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship *MALWA*, Captain G. W. Atkinson, with Her Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for LONDON, *via* BOMBAY and SUEZ CANAL, on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at 4 p.m.

Cargo will be received on board until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Parcels and Specie (Gold) at the Office until 10 a.m. on the day of sailing.

Silk and Valuables for Europe will be transhipped at Colombo; Tea and General Cargo for London will be conveyed *via* Bombay *without transhipment*, arriving one week later than by the ordinary direct route *via* Colombo.

For further Particulars regarding FREIGHT and PASSAGE, apply to the Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Office, Hongkong.

The Contents and Value of Packages are required to be declared prior to shipment.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

Passengers desirous of insuring their baggage can do so on application at the Company's Office.

N.B.—This Steamer takes Cargo and Passengers for Marseilles.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, December 11, 1885. 2160

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Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.

Return Passages.—Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Francisco for China or Japan (or *vice versa*) within six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 % from Return Fare; if re-embarking within one year, an allowance of 10 % will be made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return Passage Orders, available for one year, will be issued at a Discount of 25 % from Return Fare. *These allowances do not apply to through fares from China and Japan to Europe.*

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m. the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m., same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo destined to ports beyond San Francisco should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 50a, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.

Hongkong, December 9, 1885. 2145

Mr. Andrew Wind,

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